# The Bombay Gazette.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

No. 7,488.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| ——— including postage | ,, 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

| March 1870 | | | March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 15 | Leave Galle | 23 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 16 | ,, Negapatam | 26 |
| ,, Vingorla | 16 | ,, Pondicherry | 27 |
| ,, Carwar | 17 | ,, Madras | 30 |
| ,, Mangalore | 18 | | April |
| ,, Cannanore | 19 | ,, Coconada | 1 |
| ,, Calicut | 19 | ,, Vizagapatam | 2 |
| ,, Beypore | 19 | ,, Bimlipatam | 2 |
| ,, Cochin | 20 | ,, Gopalpore | 3 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 21 | ,, False Point | 4 |
| ,, Colombo | 22 | Arrive Calcutta | 5 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

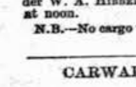
The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

| Up. | March | Down. | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 21 | Leave Bussorah | 8 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 25 | ,, Mahomerah | 8 |
| ,, Guadur | 26 | ,, Fao | 8 |
| ,, Muscat | 29 | ,, Bushire | 10 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 31 | ,, Linga | 12 |
| ,, Linga April | 1 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 14 |
| ,, Bushire | 4 | ,, Muscat | 16 |
| ,, Fao | 5 | ,, Guadur | 18 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 5 | ,, Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 6 | Arrive Bombay | 23 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 115 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 14th March 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

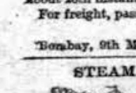


THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

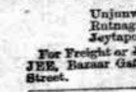


THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. Day, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 20th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

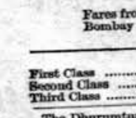
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unjunwell, | Malwan, |
| Rutnagherry, | Vingorla, |
| Jeytapoor, | Goa, Panjim. |

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | | Butchers Island and Oorun. | | Oolwa. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

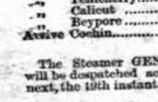
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| ,, Rutnagherry | Sunday. | ,, Beypore | Saturday. |
| ,, Malwan | ,, | ,, Calicut | ,, |
| ,, Vingorla | ,, | ,, Tellicherry | ,, |
| ,, Goa | Monday. | ,, Cannanore | ,, |
| ,, Carwar | ,, | ,, Mangalore | Sunday. |
| ,, Compta | ,, | ,, Compta | Monday. |
| ,, Mangalore | Tuesday. | ,, Carwar | ,, |
| ,, Cannanore | Wednesday. | ,, Goa | Tuesday. |
| ,, Tellicherry | ,, | ,, Vingorla | ,, |
| ,, Calicut | ,, | ,, Malwan | ,, |
| ,, Beypore | ,, | ,, Rutnagherry | Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th March, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles [illegible] per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ [illegible] | £ 15 |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,300 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 20th March, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

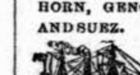
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERK & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £6 -15 |
| To Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class.............£13 | Second Class.............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

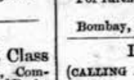
In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)



THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)



THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

CALYPSO ...... 1,123 Tons Register...... 15th March.
DIDO ............ 1,090 ,, ,, ...... 31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
3rd February 1870.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship PRINCE OSCAR, a new BOAT, 18 feet long, with SAIL and AWNING complete. Also a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG: to be seen on board the Ship. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

4, Nesbit Lane.

NOTICE.—The Owners of the Austro-Hungarian ship MARIETTA M. will not be responsible for any debts which, the Master or Crew may contract during the ship's stay in Bombay.

A. BARON D'UKERMANN, Part owner of the ship Marietta M, For self and Co-partner.

Byculla Hotel, 11th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MAY QUEEN, Captain Brown, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents Ship May Queen.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1½ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steam Ship BREADALBANE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send BOATS alongside for their respective goods, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Maxwell without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents s. s. Breadalbane.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY-ADEN SECTION of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph will be OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES to Aden on MONDAY the 14th instant.

The following is the Tariff from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Words | Rs. 10 0 |
| 20 ,, | ,, 15 0 |
| 30 ,, | ,, 22 8 |

and Rs. 7-8-0 extra for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

Messages will be received at the Government Office.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE B. STACEY, General Superintendent, Bombay.

THE undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hennessy's Brandy, One Star | Rs. 21 | per dozen. |
| Two Stars | ,, 24 | ,, |
| Three Stars | ,, 29 | ,, |
| Martell's Brandy, One Star | ,, 21 | ,, |
| Two Stars | ,, 24 | ,, |
| Three Stars | ,, 29 | ,, |
| Boord's Old Tom | ,, 15 | ,, |
| Venden Bergh's Geneva, Large Bottles | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Small Bottles | ,, 10 | ,, |
| Bass' Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts | ,, 5 8 | ,, |
| Pints | ,, 3 8 | ,, |
| Barclay and Perkin' Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges & Sons, Quarts | ,, 4 8 | ,, |
| Pints | ,, 3 0 | ,, |
| Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts | ,, 4 8 | ,, |
| Pints | ,, 3 0 | ,, |
| Ale ,, ,, Quarts | ,, 4 8 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Pints | ,, 3 0 | ,, |

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 14th MARCH.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC TROUPE, IN THEIR WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

The following eminent Artists will appear:

MADAME HENRIQUES, Premier Equestrian,
THE TWO LITTLE BOYS JOHNNY and FRANK,
Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,
Mr. JOHN LUPROIL,
Mr. JAMES LUPROIL,
Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,
Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Mr. HARRY WILSON.

A SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES AND THE GREAT TRICK AND DANCING HORSE GREY LEG.

Doors open 8-15; Performance commencing at 9 o'clock.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to WILLIAM FRANCIS HIGGINS by his father, Michael John Higgins, of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, being cancelled, it is requested that statements of all Claims against, and Debts due to the Estate, be sent into the undersigned.

CHARLES CARTER, Attorney for Michael John Higgins.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTYAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of half an anna in the Rupee upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the office of the undersigned, No. 10 Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th March 1870.

In the matter of VUSSONJEE RUNCHODE, who carried on business in partnership with Dwarkadas Dayal under the Name and Firm of VUSSONJEE RUNCHODE, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the above Estate are hereby required to SEND in their CLAIMS within fourteen days from this day, at the office of the undersigned.—Dated this 9th March 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Attorneys for Insolvents.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of Rupees Three Hundred per Share has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1869, and will be payable at the Office to the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY the 17th instant, at one o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER (say 800 tons) or Sailing Vessel (say 1,100 tons) for TRANSPORT PURPOSES, to proceed to Kurrachee and back.

Tenders should specify a lump sum for each vessel for the trip. Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the vessels should be available if required, and the tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary), ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 22nd instant.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as counterparts of vessels taken up to be borne by the Agents or Owners or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transport will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

NOTICE.—The date for inviting Tenders referred to above has been altered from the 17th to the 14th instant at 1 P.M.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA COLLECTORATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE of the undermentioned TEAK will take place at Oombreh, in Talooka Penn, on THURSDAY the 24th March 1870 at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely.

| Village. | Large Logs. | 1st Class Rafters. | 2nd Class Rafters. | 3rd Class Rafters. | Miscellaneous Wood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nereh | 89 | 353 | 546 | 252 | Small rafters 2,836 |
| Tooksae | 1,100 | 2,660 | 5,050 | 6,400 | Stumps 2,555 |
| Chownee | 1,300 | 3,200 | 5,400 | 7,000 | Sundries 9,153 |
| Doorshet | 71 | 1,0 2 | 3,239 | 8,143 | Stocks of Firewood 643 |
| Total | 2,560 | 7,215 | 14,235 | 21,795 | |

2. The material is lying stacked by classes in the villages abovenamed, distant only six miles from Khandalla Railway Station, and is open to inspection.

3. A deposit of 25 per cent must be paid without fail by each purchaser on the lot being knocked down to him, and the remainder within six (6) days from the date of sale.

4. The conditions of sale will be made known on the date of Auction.

5. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the entire quantity, which will only be opened on the 24th proximo, will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale, but no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

All such applications should be superscribed "Tender for Teak in Penn."

6. Further information will be afforded by the undersigned on tour in the district, or by the Mamlutdar of Penn.

C. A. MORPHEW, Deputy Conservator of Forests', Colaba and Sooverndroog.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests' Camp, Dapoolie, 23rd February 1870.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES,

Just landed from ship "EUTERPE" in fine condition.

| | Per dozen Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE—F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in original cases as landed, Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts. | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Do. do. examined and re-packed, Quarts | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE—PERRIER JOUET'S finest "Pale extra dry creaming:" Unequalled by any other brand imported, this wine has become as completely the favourite of Indian, as it has long been of London, Society, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts | 38 0 | 42 |
| Do. do examined and re-packed Quarts | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |

Constituents will oblige by stating on their orders whether they require "original" or "re-packed" cases of Sparkling Wines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 1 Oak Lane, Fort.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine | per doz. | qts | Rs. 8 0 |
| Do | ,, | qts | ,, 9 0 |
| Do (old) | ,, | qts | ,, 10 8 |
| Do do | ,, | pts | ,, 6 8 |
| St. Estephé Medoc (recommended) | ,, | qts | ,, 12 0 |
| St. Julien do | ,, | qts | ,, 13 0 |
| Do do | ,, | pts | ,, 7 8 |
| High Wines from | | | Rs. 14 to 30 0 |
| Sherries from | | | ,, 16 to 24 0 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hennessy's 3 Stars * * * | per doz. | Rs. 30 0 |
| Do 2 do * * | | ,, 25 0 |
| Do 1 do * | | ,, 22 0 |
| Martell's | | ,, 23 0 |

CHAMPAGNE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented | ,, | qts | ,, 30 0 |
| Do do do | ,, | pts | ,, 16 0 |
| Old Tom (Swaine & Bords) | ,, | pts | ,, 16 0 |
| Whisky (Irish) | ,, | pts | ,, 15 8 |
| Maraschino | ,, | pts | ,, 18 0 |

BEER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone | per doz. | qts | Rs. 6 0 |
| Do do do | ,, | pts | ,, 4 0 |
| Tennents Beer, 1st quality | ,, | qts | ,, 5 0 |
| Do do do | ,, | pts | ,, 3 4 |

PORTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennent's Porter | per doz. | qts | Rs. 5 0 |
| Do do | ,, | pts | ,, 3 4 |
| Vermouth Noilly Prat | ,, | qts | ,, 15 0 |
| Do do | ,, | pts | ,, 8 4 |

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

| | | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Chateau Rauzan, | Black capsule, ,, | ,, 25 0 | ,, 14 0 |
| Chateau Leoville, | Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| Chateau Palmer, | Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| Chateau Larose, | Yellow capsule, ,, | ,, 18 8 | ,, 10 8 |
| St. Julien, | Green capsule, ,, | ,, 17 0 | ,, 10 0 |
| Medoc, (Cantenac) | Red capsule ,, | ,, 15 8 | ,, 9 0 |
| Medoc, | White capsule, ,, | ,, 13 8 | ... |
| Sauterne, | Red capsule, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| Nuits, ditto | ,, 26 0 | ... |
| Macon, ditto | ,, 21 0 | ... |
| Chablis, ditto | ,, 22 0 | ... |

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnums, Finest Dry ...Labelled | Rs. 74 0 | |
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, ,, | ,, 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver foil ,, | ,, 32 0 | ,, 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do. ,, | ,, 27 0 | ,, 14 0 |

GERMAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | 19 8 |
| Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil | ,, 32 | 17 8 |
| Moselle. Still, Braunberger | ,, 25 | ... |
| Hock, ,, Johannisberger | ,, 42 | 17 0 |
| ,, ,, Marcobrunner | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Forster Traminer | ,, 34 | ... |
| ,, ,, Rudesheimer | ,, 26 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, Hocheimer | ,, 23 | 12 8 |

SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale | ,, 28 0 |
| Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry | ,, 22 0 |
| do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate | ,, 22 0 |
| do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate | ,, 22 0 |
| do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | ,, 18 8 |
| do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine | ,, 15 0 |
| Marsala, Virgin Pale | ,, 15 8 |
| East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice | ,, 33 0 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1.—Old Crusted, choice | Rs. 36 0 | |
| A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity | ,, 30 0 | |
| Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature | ,, 24 8. | 14 0 |
| Red seal—a good quality Wine | ,, 18 0 | ... |

SPIRITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule | Rs. 32 |
| Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule | ,, 28 |
| Cognac, Pale, White capsule | ,, 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 |
| Whisky, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 23 |
| ,, ,, Scotch | ,, 22 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 |

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | ,, 20 | ... |

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, imported direct from Spain per steamer EBRO—Best MALAGA RAISINS, in boxes of 21 lbs., price Rs. 10 per box. Best ALMONDS, in shells, in boxes of 26 lbs., price ,, 13 ,,

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

12, Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th March 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET." manufactured by the known House of Jaques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Dinet Preuvre and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 28.
,, ,, ,, pints ,, 15.

Tamarind Lane, No. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret.—Medoc St. Julien .........each case | 4 doz. | Rs. 12 | 10 per doz. |
| Do. Pauillac | ,, 4 | ,, 12 | ,, |
| 1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq | ,, 1 | ,, 15 | ,, |
| 1864 Chateau Larose | ,, 1 | ,, 20 | ,, |
| 1864 Chateau Lafite | ,, 1 | ,, 25 | ,, |
| Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old | ,, 1 | ,, 22 | ,, |
| Do. 10 ,, | ,, 1 | ,, 30 | ,, |
| Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac | ,, 1 | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal | ,, 2 | ,, 16 | ,, |
| Do. green ,, | ,, 2 | ,, 18 | ,, |
| Do. Amontillado | ,, 2 | ,, 26 | ,, |
| Robertson's brown seal | ,, 1 | ,, 14 | ,, |
| Do. blue do | ,, 1 | ,, 16 | ,, |

MACNEE, THOMSEN. & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carbonell's Sherry | Rs. 30 | per doz. |
| ,, Port | ,, 30 | ,, |
| Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret | ,, 12 | ,, |
| M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry | ,, 20 | ,, |
| ,, ,, old Pale dry. | ,, 28 | ,, |
| ,, Claret | ,, 11 | ,, |
| ,, Superior | ,, 26 | ,, |
| J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry | ,, 24 | ,, |
| Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry | ,, 25 | ,, |
| Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil | ,, 30 | ,, |
| ,, and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle Muscatel | ,, 24 | ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, Plain | ,, 22 | ,, |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

| | 1 doz. quarts. | 2 doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS. | | |
| Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3 | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C | 24 0 | 26 0 |
| St. Estéphe, ditto No. 2 B | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Margaux, ditto No. 2 | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| Charles Tovey's No. 1 | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| BORDEAUX—WHITE. | | |
| Haut Sauterne | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—WHITE. | | |
| Pouilly | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Chablis | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—RED. | | |
| Beaune | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| CHAMPAGNES. | | |
| Ay, Sec | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| Royal Bouzy, Très Sec. | 33 0 | 35 0 |
| Extra Dry Sillery Royal | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| Verzenay Imperial | 45 0 | 47 0 |
| (Très Très Sec.) | | |
| Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs. | 50 0 | |
| Ay, ditto | 31 0 | |
| SHERRIES | | |
| Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3 | 24 0 | |
| Choice Amontillado | 28 0 | |
| Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2 | 32 0 | 34 0 |
| Very Choice Old Dry No. 1 | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| 3 Crowns Solera | 44 0 | 46 0 |
| La Perla | 50 0 | 52 |
| PORTS. | | |
| Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Choicest Old and Dry | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLES. | | |
| Muscat Moselle | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| Die Blüme der Moselle | 40 0 | 4 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK. | | |
| Die Perle des Reins | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| COGNAC BRANDIES. | | |
| Fine Pale, Vintage 1865 | 20 0 | |
| Charles Tovey's No. 1 | 32 0 | |
| HOLLAND'S GENEVA. | | |
| Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit | 26 0 | |
| Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit | 16 0 | |
| BRITISH SPIRITS. | | |
| Old Tom Gin | 18 0 | |
| Pure Unsweetened Gin | 18 0 | |
| Finest Irish Whisky | 22 0 | |
| Finest Islay ditto, very old | 22 0 | |

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay, Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal.

Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, (Opposite the Custom House.) GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Belatee Bungalow. | |
| London | Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane. | |
| Paris | Rue de Bonde. | |
| China | Hongkong. | |
| ,, | Shanghai. | |
| Manilla | Strada Philipinas. | |
| Wine Districts | Coblentz. | Rheims. |
| | Moselle | Bordeaux. |
| | Frankfort O. M. | Cognac. |
| | Epernay. | |

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

| Credit | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 0 | Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup. | 28 0 |
| 39 0 | Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine. | 35 0 |
| 39 0 | Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry. | 35 0 |
| 42 0 | Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry | 38 0 |
| 42 0 | Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine. | 39 0 |
| 45 0 | Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country | 40 0 |
| 45 0 | Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry | 40 0 |

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 37 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 0 |
| 44 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 0 |

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 0 | Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended | 32 0 |
| 45 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Laubenheim, Vintage | 1868 | 18 0 |
| 23 0 | Bodenthal ditto | 1862 | 20 0 |
| 23 0 | Geisenheim ditto | 1862 | 21 0 |
| 23 0 | Erbach ditto | 1862 | 21 0 |
| 29 0 | Nierstein ditto | 1862 | 26 0 |
| 36 0 | Scharlachberg ditto | 1862 | 32 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 0 | Brauenberg, Vintage 1862 | 23 0 |
| 29 0 | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 0 |
| 33 0 | Winningen ditto 1862 | 30 0 |
| 28 0 | *Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated | 34 0 |

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This enables us to offer advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 0 |
| 15 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 0 |
| 17 0 | Saint Julien | 15 0 |
| 20 0 | Batailley | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | Beycheville | 18 0 |
| 27 0 | Chateau Larose | 25 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Lafitte | 25 0 |
| 30 0 | Chateau Latour | 26 0 |
| 34 0 | Chateau Margaux | 28 0 |

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *42 0 | Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand | 36 0 |
| *42 0 | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand | 36 0 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | White Capsule | 16 0 |
| 25 0 | Red Capsule | 20 0 |

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

| Credit. | Mark. Seal. | Quality & Peculiarity | Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | B | Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 0 | A | Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier | 18 0 |
| 26 0 | C | Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine | 22 0 |
| 27 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine | 24 0 |
| 30 0 | 2 | White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | 3 | White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry | 29 0 |
| 33 0 | 4 | White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine | 30 0 |
| 33 0 | | Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old | 30 0 |
| 36 0 | | Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids | 32 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine. 9 years in bottle | 4 10 |

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | (One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine. | 16 0 |
| 24 0 | (Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine. | 21 0 |
| 30 0 | (Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body | 27 0 |

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf | 27 0 |
| 32 0 | † Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 0 |
| 40 0 | Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old | 36 0 |

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

| Credit. | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 0 | Sauterne ...18 & | 24 0 |
| 34 0 | Grand Sauterne | 30 0 |
| 42 0 | Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate | 36 0 |

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 0 | Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co. | 18 0 |
| 22 0 | Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped | 20 0 |
| | Hollands Gin | |
| 20 0 | Whiskey, Scotch | 18 0 |
| *22 0 | Whiskey, Irish | 20 0 |
| *20 0 | Orange Bitters | 17 0 |
| 22 0 | Jamaica Rum | 20 0 |
| 20 0 | Ginger Wine | 17 0 |
| 22 0 | Vermouth | 19 0 |

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Curaçoa | 25 0 |
| Maraschino de Zara | 37 0 |
| Noyeau | 35 0 |
| Cherry Brandy | 18 0 |

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 0 | Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted. | 28 0 |

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | Chablis, a very nice light Wine or warm weather | 16 0 |
| 18 0 | Marsala Z | 16 0 |
| *23 0 | Marsala X | 20 0 |
| *25 0 | Dry Bucellas Z | 22 0 |
| 28 0 | Dry Bucellas X | 25 0 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE and COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE and Co.'s FINE OLD PALE COGNAC "GREEN VINE LEAF," Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country, the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favor at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZEN PINTS, at Rs. 38 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE and COMPANY, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th March 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1870.

WATSON'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE.—TICKETS will be ISSUED for ADMISSION to the above on the NIGHT of the ILLUMINATIONS in the Harbour.

Price Rs. 5 each.

JOHN WATSON, SONS, & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ............ Mr. DAVE CARSON.

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!! MONDAY, 14th MARCH 1870, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN, Mr. S. HERBERTE, WHEN THE GREATEST MINSTREL PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN.

THE BENEFICIAIRE Will sing some of his CHOICEST SONGS AND BALLADS, Amongst which may be enumerated "FATHER, COME HOME," AND "THE DEATH OF NELSON."

Concluding with a GRAND DRAMATIC TABLEAU, BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

For the first time in three years, DAVE CARSON Will appear as THE DELHI MUMMY.

A GRAND GALA NIGHT OF English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, and American Songs and Dances.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS IN FULL FORCE.

After which THE FOLLOWING STRONG DOSE will be administered.

"Der Fine Old Deutscher Shentleman," Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

Come all you Lads that do Live at a Distance } ..........A West Country Ditty.
MISS FANNY WISEMAN.

The Twig of the Shannon ..........Irish Comic Song.
Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH.

Song..........The Horn of Chase.
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

Violin Fantasia (Lucia di Lammermoor) ..........Artot.
MONS. SEMELADIS.

Grand Aria (La Figlia del Reggimento) ..........Donizetti.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

TRIPLE HIGHLAND FLING.

Miss FANNY WISEMAN, Miss WADDY DEERING, AND Mr. O. DEERING.

GRAND DRAMATIC SCENA, THE DEATH OF NELSON, Mr. S. HERBERTE.

Concluding with a Grand Symbolical Display of OLD ENGLAND'S GLORY.

OVERTURE ..........Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the original Negro Farce, entitled,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

Doctor Doubleheud (a Virtuoso and Discoverer of the Elixir of Life) ..........Mr. W. Burton
Mr. George Barnwell, Jun., (in Love with the Doctor's Ward) ..........Mr. S. Herberte
Mr. Henry Mortimer (Member of the Royal Asiatic Society) ..........Mr. W. South
Ginger Blue (The Doctor's Man, afterwards the Mummy) ..........DAVE CARSON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

ON TUESDAY, 15th MARCH 1870, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THE GREEN BUSHES WILL BE REPEATED, In order to give Mofussil Visitors an opportunity of witnessing THIS GREAT DRAMA.

## NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) | 108 |
| The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) | 10 |
| The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. | 84 |
| The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, an tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches | 64 |
| The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles | 40 |

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ...from | 18 |
| The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted | 10 |
| THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ...Cash price | 22 |

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

| | |
|---|---|
| TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock | |
| TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks | 36 |
| LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation | 52 |
| SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock | 30 |
| SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco | 21 |
| TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock | 10 |

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock | 24 |
| No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth | 8 |

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ...each from | 8 |
| "COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ...each from | 8 |
| LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and | 38 |
| LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty | 42 |
| The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted | 12 |
| Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted | 36 |
| ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather | 18 |
| Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk | 12 |
| Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts | 14 |
| Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid | 18 |

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegent styles.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather | 11 and | 16 |
| Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch | 20 and | 28 |
| REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood | 18 and | 22 |

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS, EN SUITE.

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk | 10, 15 and | 20 |
| Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid | 22 and | 26 |
| Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre | | |
| BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from. | 5 to | |

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

| | Per Pack. Rs. as. | Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS | 1 0 | 10 0 |
| Superior PLAYING CARDS | 1 8 | 15 0 |
| Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS | 2 0 | 20 0 |
| Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS | 2 8 | 25 0 |

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete | 4 0 |
| Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete | 6 0 |

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product OF THE BEST GRAPE-WINE FROM THE COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

| | Per Dozen Rs. |
|---|---|
| DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ,, | 23 |
| EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1 ,, | 34 |
| EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2 ,, | 23 |
| HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ,, | 23 |
| KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac) ,, | 22 |
| KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand) ,, | 22 |
| * KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac) ,, | 38 |

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

| | |
|---|---|
| MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ,, | 23 |
| PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ,, | 23 |
| JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ,, | 23 |

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS. From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 10p.ct | Agra Bank | 115 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 612½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 182½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 320 |
| 40,00 | 200 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 190 |
| 57,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 136 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,550 |
| 10,800 | 4,000 | all | Rs. 30 | Elph'st'ne Land | 1,025 |
| 10,500 | 1,000 | 650 | ,,11-14 | Do. New | 655 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 170 |
| 2,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,000 |
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 255 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 750 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 115* | Alliance Spinning | 1,635 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 30* | Bombay United | 660 |
| 800 | 500 | all | ... | Broach Mills | 160 |
| 900 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1850 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150p.s | Great Eastern | 1,315 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | Manockji Petit's | 725 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1,280 |
| 500 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,350 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 350ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,175 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 550 |
| 250 | 3,300 | 850 | 60do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 450 |
| | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,125 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 93½do. | Do. New | 530 |
| 600 | 1,880 | all | 800do. | Colaba Press Co | 8,200 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 1000* | Fort Press Co. | 9,100 |
| 300 | 3,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 875 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 246 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,650 |
| 1000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 ps | Kurrachee Press Co. | 700 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 220 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,500 |
| 220 | 2,000 | 750 | 200 ps | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,759 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | ... | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,450 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 235 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 117 |
| ... | £ 0 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £15 | 126.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 ps | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 790 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5pc. | Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co. | 33 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 166 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Treacher & Co. | 315 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 550 |
| 3,500 | 2,400 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 100 |
| 5,000 | 2,400 | ... | Bombay Shi Co. | 100 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 75 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 19 |
| 5 | 3½ | | Do. China | 5 |
| 200 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'nkg | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 15 |
| 250 | ... | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 3 |
| | | | East India Bank's | 15—16 |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| 200 | 68½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 5 |
| 130 | 74 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 1 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills ... 6 ,,

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11⅝d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 13/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 15/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 1/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99⅞ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99⅞ |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99 |
| Madras | At sight | 99⅞ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99⅞ |
| China | 60 Do. do | |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112½ |
| Five per cent. | 107¾ |
| Four per cent. | 95 |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 102¾ |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103¾ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108 |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106⅞ |
| 5 years' do. do. | 102 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 108 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 107½ |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. | 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-4 |
| Carolas | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 106-76 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 12.

Baring, Major, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Benares.
Angelo, Major, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on preparatory leave, from Peshawur.
Higginson, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, on preparatory leave, from Kohat.
Darby, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on preparatory leave, from Meerut.
Day, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Bergman, Captain, 19th P. N. I., on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 12.

Marlow, Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, on medical certificate, to England.
Hemans, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Peppin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on medical certificate, to England.
Hoyes, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Moir, Lieutenant, 1-19th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Dougall, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Angelo, Major, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Boyd, Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, to Asseerghur.
Jopp, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Rose, Surgeon Major, 16th Bengal N. I., on furlough, to England.
Sheringham, Ensign, 1st Royals, on medical certificate, to England.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12th March.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 17s 6d. Nom. p.ton |
| | Cases | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolins & Coir bdls | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. |
| | Seeds | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotto | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. |
| | Coffee | Nominal |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 to 9 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | John Stewart | Nacoda | Calcutta, Jan. 30. |
| | Pontiac | Finlay | Liverpool, Oct. 23. |
| | Martaban (s) | Hibbert | Bussora, Feb. 26. |
| | Mary Godard | — | Singapore, Feb. 5. |
| 12 | Behar (s) | Hall | Suez, Feb. 27. |
| | Breadalbane (s) | — | Liverpool, Feb. 9. |
| 13 | Dilharee | Basset | London, Nov. 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Sumatra (s) | White | Aden and Suez. |
| | Tilly (s) | Hannah | Malabar Coast. |
| | Leaping Water | McNeil | Galle. |
| | Birkby | Garrett | Colombo. |
| | Frederick | Armstrong | Rangoon. |
| | J. P. Smith | Hutchinson | Moulmein. |
| | Amy Warwick | Belbin | Penang and Singapore. |
| | N. St. Michael | Lamee | Calcutta via Coast. |
| | Adria | Lange | Cochin. |
| | Abdool Ramon Hydroos | Nacoda | Colsagurpatam. |

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 7 Nimrod — Bombay.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Mongolia (s) | Castle | Calcutta |
| 5 | Ardbeg | — | London |
| | Dilawur | — | Sydney |
| 7 | Zenobia | — | Coconada |
| 8 | Toftcombs | Russell | Liverpool |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Cashmere (s) | — | S Ports |
| 5 | Mongolia (s) | — | Galle |
| 6 | Carnatic | — | Bimlipatam |
| | Dilawur | — | Calcutta |
| | Wavely (s) | — | Calcutta |
| 8 | Catherine | Halkrook | Gopaulpore. |

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY established themselves as SHIP and FREIGHT BROKERS, under the Firm and Title of McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.

WILLIAM McCULLOCH,
THOMAS BROWNE.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

## NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the FETE at the CAVES of ELEPHANTA on TUESDAY the 15th instant, Morning Dress will be worn by Ladies, and Plain Clothes or Undress Uniform by Gentlemen.

J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Parell, 12th March 1870.

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

NOTICE.—Owing to an alteration in the Programme, the FLOWER SHOW at the VICTORIA GARDENS is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Bombay, 12th March 1870. Secretary.

## CIRCULAR.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT invites the COMMANDERS of the MERCANTILE FLEET in Port to "DRESS SHIP" on TUESDAY the 15th instant, in honour of the VISIT to the Harbour of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N.

His Royal Highness will embark at about 2-30 P.M. from the Apollo Bunder on board His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor's steam yacht "May Frere," and will pass through the shipping during his cruise in the harbour.

The Master Attendant trusts that on the return of His Royal Highness from Elephanta the ships in Port will illuminate, and would suggest to the Commanders that on three signal guns being fired in quick succession from one of the Government Steam Tugs south of the Middle Ground shoal that Blue Lights be fired simultaneously from the "yard arms," to be repeated as often as the Commanders please.

The double line of boats stretching from the Red Buoy south of Butcher's Island to a point south of the Shipping will illuminate at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday Evening, the 15th instant; the southern line of boats Red Lights to show northward, the north line Green Lights to show to the southward, and on two guns being fired in quick succession, and two Blue Lights (one on either side) from a Government Steam Tug, Blue Lights to be fired from east to west, both lines commencing from the easternmost boats; this to to be repeated as long as the Blue Lights last.

It is requested that all boats that can be conveniently spared will rendezvous about a cable length north of Middle Ground shoal on Tuesday morning at daybreak, in order that they may be towed early into position.

Boats to be provided with means of anchoring, to have a lantern with candle and matches in each boat, together with one side light, Red or Green as the case may be; vessels supplying more boats than they have side lights for will be provided with them from this office on application.

Blue Lights will be issued to each boat on Tuesday, and great care should be taken to keep them dry.

All steamers' ships' boats, native craft, or craft of any description, are hereby warned not to cross the track marked out by the double line of boats, or cross the procession of steamers when passing through the shipping.

His Royal Highness is expected to return from Elephanta about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, and will disembark at the Apollo Bunder.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1870.

N. B.—The Government Steam Tug will be distinguished by the extreme Danger light being shown from the masthead, *i.e.*, a Red light over a White light.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CHESNAYE—March 3rd, at Katmandoo, Nepal, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon Geo. C. Chesnaye, F.R.C.S.I., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

# The Bombay Gazette

## MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

THE public advantage which India has derived from the visit of Prince Alfred is the stimulus which that otherwise anomalous incident imparted to a great railway enterprize. The sentimentalists and pied politicians have descanted on political utilities which float before their eyes like the delusive desert mirage; while on the other hand the political and social evils which the visit has caused are real, and will be felt for many a day. As some sort of compensation we may take into account the fact that the people of all sorts have had shows and spectacles, at least in the greater towns. But the consequence of the Prince's visit that will endure is the opening of a through route from the Water-Gate of India to that great city on the Hooghly which has been associated with the rise and glory of British rule. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay admirably pointed the moral of the story at Jubbulpore when he dwelt so emphatically on the common gain to the empire which will accrue from this mighty trunk line. His eloquent words, though so recently printed, are worthy of reproduction, because they admirably express profound truths, which, in the presence of unworthy jealousies of long standing, it was never more needful to reiterate.

"It is often said," he remarked at the opening of a brilliant passage, "that where one man gains another loses. Now, that is a principle false in economies, and which I believe will be shown to be singularly untrue in the results of to-day. We in Bombay look forward not to the diversion of trade from one route to another; we look forward not to gain as one great port at the expense of another; we look forward to seeing great districts of country hitherto unknown and inaccessible to us; we look forward to new scenes of industry opened to our enterprize, and we believe that there is wealth and prosperity in store for Bombay, without at the same time taking one single bale of goods or one single shilling of profit from the great cities that have hitherto enjoyed them. I am elated by the magnificent prospects which are opened to the enterprize of our citizens in Bombay, with loss to no one, with gain to all by the success of that enterprize which has been so happily inaugurated here to-day. But I should be sorry to let it be thought that I join in this triumph merely upon the narrow and provincial grounds of which I have spoken. It is a privilege, I may say it is a characteristic, of great enterprizes such as this, that although it may happen that particular places are benefited, particular enterprizes obtain this or that advantage by their extension, the real and solid and true benefit is not local—it is wide, it is general; it is as wide as the interest and the energies that they represent. The capital that is gathered from every country, in the science and the talent that is enlisted wherever it is found, even in the giant force which you use mechanically day by day—all these are only suggestive of the wide benefits which are conferred by enterprizes such as those we are here celebrating. They only suggest to us benefits, wealth, prosperity, widely-humanizing influences shed all around, and they suggest still more the vigour and the force with which the country enriched by their presence goes marching on in the forward course of advancement and progress."

It is no slight privilege for His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to have been the cause which led to the prompt completion of this magnificent and beneficent work; and we are glad to know that he has had the further privilege of graving his name upon the grandest engineering fabric on the line. When Mr. Brereton reminded him that Prince Albert had given his name to the famous Saltash bridge, and requested that His Royal Highness would imitate the example of his father and confer his name on the mighty structure which spans the torrent of the Towa, the Prince readily and joyfully complied. It must have been some gratification to Mr. Brereton, also, to know that his own name is associated with both triumphs of skill, and that what Mr. Brunel obtained from the father he has obtained from the son. Those gallant and devoted engineers and contractors who for many months faced, not only fatigue, but deadly disease, and who, for the last two, worked night and day, well deserved the tribute to their worth which Mr. Brereton so gracefully paid. And although some have scolded because the route was made practicable by means of "diversions," we know that the best judgment in the country has given unqualified approval of the course pursued. The whole line is a proof of what a condemned system can do when put upon its mettle; and, but for the advent of a Royal Prince, the needful stimulus would not have been imparted to the Supreme Government, and through them to the railway engineers.

If we turn to the next great through route we shall find that the energy of Mr. LeMesurier has given a great impetus to the work which will link Bombay with Madras, and, when the line from Dhond to Munmar is made, Madras with the Ganges Valley and Calcutta. In this quarter also we encounter another interesting fact. In his Khamgaon Speech the Viceroy justly celebrated the sagacity of Sir Salar Jung who has determined that the Nizam's Government shall make a railway for itself from Goolburga to Hydrabad. It may be that the example will be followed by other native administrations, and it is not impossible that Holkar will be a rival of the Nizam in this kind of enterprize. It is not improbable that the Prince's visit may have had something to do with the acceleration of a decision to which it is known the brilliant administrator of Hydrabad has long been inclined.

It was natural and proper that the Viceroy should make much of the bantling state railway which connects Khamgaon with the Nagpore line. It was politic to glorify it, and speak bold words of encouragement; but candour obliges us to say that a mile a month, over a flat, is not a quick race. The tiny line is an useful addition to existing communications with the Cotton districts, and, as the first state railway, is remarkable on that account. But it cannot be taken as a test of those advantages, in the shape of rapidity and economy, which are expected to flow from the direct intervention of Government as Railway-Constructor-in-general. The strong ground which sustains the new policy of the Government is that, for political and financial reasons, it appears desirable to place property in railways, as well as control over railways, absolutely in the hands of the state. We are of opinion that the decision of the Indian and Home Governments is sound; but the success of the policy will depend entirely on the method adopted to work it out. We regret that time did not permit Lord Mayo to deliver an ample expression of his opinions. The great object should be to take advantage of that large experience, the existence of which the Viceroy recognized in his Jubbulpore speech; the best mode of doing that will be to create a Railway department and enlist in that department the men who have had experience, who have overcome difficulties, who are masters of the situation; and above all to refrain from applying the obstructive and useless public works system of account to the construction of railroads. Besides the organization of a staff, based on some vital principle, there is the question of how shall the work be done, by contract or departmentally? The shrewdest observers incline decidedly to the contract system, not in long but in short lengths, so that the contractor may be completely under control. It would be out of place here to enter further on the subject; what we have said is naturally suggested by the Viceroy's brief remarks, and by the distrust so generally entertained of the fitness of the D. P. W., as an agency for the devising of a sound organization or for the smooth working out of the stupendous enterprize in which Government has now deliberately engaged.

COLONEL SIR W. MEREWETHER, Commissione in Sind, and H. H. Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore, with his two sons, arrived here on Saturday from Kurrachee.

OWING to great pressure on our space in consequence of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, we to-day publish a seven column supplement, which we have no doubt will be acceptable to our readers.

THE Viceroy arrived at the Nynee Junction, as previously arranged, at 6-15 last Wednesday evening, and passed down on his way to Calcutta. On the way from Jubbulpore His Excellency received a telegram to the effect that he could proceed by train from Luckeseerai to Raneegunge along the whole length of the Chord line. A trolly would not be necessary for any part of the journey.

THE coming display in the Harbour, on the occasion of the Prince's trip to Elephanta, will probably be the most original sight that Bombay can offer to her guest. Captain Pryce's appeal to the British tars, now in port, will not, we are sure, remain unanswered. Jack is not likely to disappoint any one who trusts to him. In addition to the great display by the merchantmen, the Forte will be illuminated, the middle ground will be conspicuous in the show, and the piers at Mazagon and the Apollo Bunder will add to the general effect. We have no doubt that what the maritime service of Britain has taken in hand will be a credit to itself, and to Bombay Harbour.

THE "Pioneer" reports a fatal accident to Captain Metcalfe, of H. M.'s 14th Regiment. The following is given as a correct account of the sad occurrence:—Captain Metcalfe and Lieutenant Trench, of the 14th, were wild-fowl shooting, on the morning of Tuesday the 8th, at a jheel near the Bharwarie Railway Station, but at a considerable distance from each other. From some accident Captain Metcalfe's gun went off and sent an Ely's cartridge completely through the right thigh, shattering the bone into many pieces. Only one native servant was near him at the time, who appears to have behaved as well as possible. He bound up poor Captain Metcalfe's thigh with his turban, called assistance, carried him to his tent, and summoned Mr. Trench. A charpoy was procured, on which Captain Metcalfe was conveyed to the Bharwarie station, from whence he was brought to Allahabad and the Fort on Tuesday evening. A medical consultation was held, and amputation having been resolved on, it was at once performed under chloroform. The unfortunate officer, however, succumbed to the shock and expired between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Metcalfe, before his death, was very earnest in impressing on all around him that his wound was purely the consequence of accident, and that his servant was in no degree whatever in fault.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

LORD NAPIER was again examined yesterday before the Abyssinian Committee. He said it had been impossible to form a correct estimate of the expenditure necessary, owing to the difficulties of the country. His Lordship declined to give judgment against the late Government by stating that the estimates were unreasonable.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Dhollera 9½d.

The Rangoon with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 6th instant at 12 P.M. (6 hours before contract time.)

The Bombay Mail of the 19th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull.

Dhollera 9½d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

## THE CABLE.

A TELEGRAM by the cable, dated noon of the 12th, states that the Hibernia had passed Jeddah. All well.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Two decisions of some importance affecting claims on the Albert Insurance Society, or companies absorbed in them, have been given by the Vice Chancellor since my last. One was in a case similar at first sight to that of the Family Endowment Society, though really presenting some essential points of difference. A claimant on two policies which had been originally granted by the Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company—one of those amalgamated with the Albert—prayed for an order to wind up the Times. That company was absorbed in the Albert in 1857, and the policies had been granted five years before. The insured had received cash bonuses in 1863 and 1867 from the Albert, and had subsequently assigned his policies for a consideration to another individual, who paid to the Albert the premiums due for 1868 and 1869. In August 1869 the insured died, and the company stopped immediately afterwards. There were here two distinct facts that pointed to a consent to the transfer from one company to the other, the acceptance of bonuses by the assured, and the payment of premiums after due notice by the assignee. Besides this, it appears that the deed of settlement of the Times contained distinct provisions for a dissolution. The Vice Chancellor accordingly dismissed the petition, holding that the petitioner had only a remedy against the Albert. This judgment will help to soothe the uneasiness of many shareholders in amalgamated companies, who had believed the decision in the Family Endowment case imperilled them seriously, but it must not be taken as final, since it will, no doubt, be appealed against at once. It is not easy to reconcile the two judgments, for the fact that the claimant in the first case was an annuitant only explains part. If consent is essential, does not a man who accepts payment of an annuity as clearly assent to the validity of the transaction as a man who accepts payment of a bonus? The provision in the trust-deed was probably what determined the view of the Vice Chancellor; if so, it is another illustration what a boundless field of controversy is opened up to litigants. Every company will have its separate provisions; each contract will have its own peculiarities; each claimant will be judged by his own acts. What a prospect!

The other case referred to a supposed lapse of the policy from non-payment of premium and applied to the Albert only. The premium fell due on the 7th of August, and the 30 days' grace would of course have expired on the 7th September. The petition for winding up was presented on the 11th August, and on the 17th September the order to wind up was made. The premium had not been paid. Had the policy become forfeited and the rights of the assured as a creditor on the company's assets been lost? The Vice Chancellor held they had not, because before the day on which the engagement to pay the premium fell due, the company had by its own act determined the contract and rendered it absolutely impossible for the assured to fulfil the condition. The remarkable thing about this decision appears to me to be that it legalizes the days of grace. The old theory was that days of grace meant merely an act of courtesy for the convenience of the assured, and that if a claim arose during their currency, the association was bound morally only, not legally to pay it. Liberal companies did not stickle at the point, but others disposed to litigation were sure to stand out on their rights and quibble, if the sum due had not been paid on the day due. The notices sent to insurers favoured that impression, But now Vice Chancellor James includes the days of grace with the time of annual maturity, so that the idea of grace or favour is at once dismissed.

In my last I mentioned the irregularity in the working of the inland telegraphs and the complaints made by correspondents. Since then matters have gone from bad to worse, and on Monday last the interruptions in the wire communication were so numerous, that they hardly fell short of entire stoppage. The grumbling was something awful. I cannot give your readers a better idea of the reality of the nuisance than by saying that transactions on the Stock Exchange were seriously restricted in consequence. There was no communicating, reliably at least, with such speculative centres as Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow. Again, produce brokers complained that their business was almost put a stop to from the same cause. The reason given was the weather, which was exceptionally severe, a wind so intensely cold that it might be termed sublimated ice, blowing for several days with the force of a hurricane. But I have seen such weather in England before, yet never heard of such complaints. Then there were silly stories about of men having cut the wires in several parts of the country from *malice prepense*. It was also stated with more show of truth that all the best hands belonging to the staffs of the bought-up companies had left when the transfer was arranged and gone abroad, mostly to India, leaving the Post Office authorities to begin operations with nothing but raw recruits. There was some exaggeration in this statement too. I went over the head establishment with Mr. Scudamore on Tuesday, by which time matters had somewhat improved. He assured me very few of the good hands had left, but that the actual causes of the break-down had been, first and mainly the weather; next, the difficulty experienced in getting a multitude of hands to work together who had not been accustomed to previous co-operation. I saw hundreds of girls at work in two large halls, and they appeared to my unprofessional eyes to do their duties deftly and cleverly enough, but even I could see that there was a want of order about the general arrangement. Messages were allowed to accumulate at one spot, while another was left unoccupied, and the messengers seemed in a constant flurry. Of course this is entirely a matter of organization, and Mr. Scudamore observed fairly enough, "Give me another fortnight and fine weather, and I shall have all to rights." But, then, why was the work undertaken before the organization was complete? is what the irritated public asks.

More telegraph companies have been brought out. One is from Manilla to Hongkong, under a concession from the Spanish Government for 40 years; this undertaking is intended to accommodate the Phillippine and adjacent islands, and should it be successfully initiated, a second section will be added connecting Manilla by Sarawak and Labuan with Singapore. Capital in the first instance £350,000, of which the contractor for the cable, Mr. W. T. Henley, takes £70,000 in paid-up shares. The cables and land lines are to be manufactured and laid within twelve months for £297,000. My impression is that this company will not take with the public, although as in other cases a subscription list of some kind may be arranged, and I am confirmed in this belief by the fate of the Calcutta and Singapore scheme, mentioned in a previous letter. The promoters of that company announced yesterday that the deposits already made by applicants for shares would now be returned, "pending important negotiations with reference to the construction of the line, which may take some weeks to mature." I am afraid this means that we shall hear nothing more about it, although the projectors assert the withdrawal is temporary only. Another cause unfavourable to the gestation of such projects is the decline in value of the shares of the existing companies within the last few days. These shares had, as I have often pointed out, risen too high, considering that only one of them—I refer to the lines with the East—namely, the Anglo-Mediterranean, is actually at work and earning profits. Apparently speculators have now begun to think so, for the market has declined to a more natural level of prices. When the Great Eastern has finished work, and when the Falmouth-Malta cable is laid in April, we may see a brisk revival however.

Another company brought out is called Hooper's Telegraph Works, Limited, to acquire the business of Mr. William Hooper at Mitcham, for the manufacture of India Rubber core for telegraph purposes, and to add the manufacture of submarine cables. This company has been a decided success, the applications having largely exceeded the capital.

I am told three or four new marine insurance companies are about to be launched. One of them is being got up by Mr. Charles Harford, an underwriter at Lloyd's, who failed a year or two back, and who tried to start the Globe since that time. If he succeeds in obtaining two of the names he now wants for the direction—Mr. J. S. Morgan, (Peabody's late partner,) and one of the firm of J. H. Schrader and Co.—the company would float, but hardly otherwise. The underwriter of the Thames and Mersey retires in April, and it seems to be considered that that event will create an opening for a new company, the gentleman in question, Mr. Harry Burnaud, having stood so high in his profession that his successor will not command an equal show of risks for the company. Mr. Stephen Sleigh, the well known promoter, is also said to be getting up another company, and the London and Lancashire are believed to be contemplating the addition of marine to their fire and life business. I should add that the successor appointed to Mr. Burnaud at the Thames and Mersey is a Mr. J. H. Lukis of Lloyd's.

Several more failures are announced since my last. The principal is the firm of E. Plunket and Son of Dublin, in the Manchester trade, with liabilities of about £150,000 and assets for half that amount. Others are—Hutchinson and Co., corn merchants, Kirkaldy, with liabilities estimated at from £80,000 to £120,000. Page Brothers, iron founders, Birmingham, and Bowden and Co., corn merchants, of Totnes, Cardiff and other towns, with liabilities approaching £100,000. In the case of the failure of Mr. W. Somerville, manufacturer, of Glasgow, announced before, a composition of 10s. in the pound has been accepted. It will be observed that there are several casualties in the corn trade. More of these may be looked for in the present state of that market, which has now declined to a point that must severely try even strong houses.

The Manchester and Liverpool markets are still quiet, but steady. There is no speculation yet, and neither is there absolute depression. Manufacturers are still to a considerable extent under contract and hold out for good prices; while cotton keeps arriving pretty freely, and this circumstance checks any speculative attempts to drive it up to high values. The consumption of the staple is slowly spreading, but it is still under what it was at this time last year, while the receipts at Liverpool from all parts are larger, and the export less. The nett result of these influences is that the stock of cotton is to-night 100,000 bales or so above what it was at the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals at the American ports still go on at a rate that considerably disappoints expectations, and it is now pretty clear that the Government Inspector's estimate of a total crop of 2,750,000 bales will be reached. If it should even be exceeded, my opinion would remain unchanged as to the probable course of prices this year. I do not believe we shall throughout its whole course ever see prices much below what they now are, and we may easily seen them higher.

The following is a comparative statement of the cotton manufactures exported to Bombay last month and the corresponding month of 1869 and 1868 Plain cottons 14,485,504 yards, against 24,624,160 yards in 1869 and 16,663,925 yards in 1868; dyed and coloured cottons 1,813,855 yards, against 2,601,447 yards in January 1869 and 1,366,401 yards in 1868; printed cottons 1,175,836 yards against 1,048,807 yards in 1869 and 1,701,626 yards in 1868; and twist 4,44,060 lbs. against 5,80,120 lbs. in 1869, and 5,77,849 lbs. in 1868. To Calcutta there is an increase of about 25 per cent. in plain cottons over last year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has commenced the publication of the Revenue returns in the Gazette weekly. Last Tuesday's return was very favourable.

## FATAL FALL OF AN ARCH.

A FATAL accident, fortunately the only one of which we have heard in connection with the illuminations, occurred on Saturday afternoon. The wind which was so troublesome all day, was then strong, too strong for an arch in course of erection at the entrance of Shaik Memon Street from the Crawford Markets. The arch had been erected without any cross horizontal beams and so was quite shaky in the wind. A number of men were called to put in props, but whilst they were so engaged the arch gave way and came down, and a lad passing at the time was struck by the falling timber and killed instantaneously, whilst another was severely injured on the head. The arch was being built by a contractor and there are some doubts as to whether it should not have been more substantial; but that question will no doubt be thoroughly investigated. Dr. Hewlett held a coroner's inquest in the market office in the afternoon but that had to be adjourned. The following were the statements of a man who had been working at the arch and of the father of the lad who was killed;—

Ballajee Govind deposed—I am a carpenter and live at New Wady. For the last four days I have been employed as a carpenter over the arch work at Dhobi Talao. This afternoon at about one o'clock I was engaged in fixing a portion of a frame-work on the top of an arch at Dhobi Talao. Shortly afterwards I together with two or three other carpenters and some coolies were ordered to go to work at an arch erected over the entrance of Shaik Memon Street. We accordingly came here, and as I was lifting up a prop to give support to a side of the arch, as it was shaking in the wind and was in a dangerous state, it cracked and gave way. I was struck in front of my head on the right side of it and on the right shoulder. The arch appeared to be in as safe a condition, but there was a very strong wind blowing, and this caused the arch to shake from side to side. It gave way all of a sudden and came down. The deceased must have been below, but I don't know it.

Soorajram Rughoonath, the father of the deceased, identified the body as that of his son, and deposed—He was about ten years old. I last saw him alive and well at about eleven o'clock this morning when I left home to go to my work as usual. I left office to-day early at about a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of going home to take my children with me to see the illuminations after sunset, and after arriving as far as the police chowkey near this market I observed a crowd of people collected around the chowkey and heard an alarm raised to the effect that a boy had died. I rushed into the mob and enquired how the deceased had died. I was told that an arch that was erected on the verge of the Shaik Memon Street suddenly gave way and the deceased was killed. I then went up to the place where the body of the deceased was lying and recognized it to be that of my son. I do not know of my personal knowledge how the deceased came to his death.

## SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

IT had been arranged that the Prince should go to service in the Cathedral in the evening, but he did not—he was at service on board H. M. S. flagship Forte. There was quite a crush at the Cathedral even though special arrangements had been made, Bishop Douglas preached, but we fear all who went to Church did not go to hear him.

It does not exactly come under the heading of Sunday's proceedings, but we may here give the following copy of a prayer which was delivered on Saturday at the Byculla Synagogue by Rabbi Gindill, and has been supplied to us:—

He who dispenseth salvation unto Kings, and dominion unto the Anointed, whose kingdom is a kingdom of eternity, who delivered David his servant from the mischievous swords, who makes in the sea a way, and through the mighty waters a path; may He bless, protect, preserve, elevate, aggrandize, and exalt to the highest pitch of glory, our most virtuous and gracious Sovereign lady Queen Victoria, and her eldest son, the heir to the throne, His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, and his excellent brother, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and all the Royal Family. May their glory be exalted; may the Supreme King of kings by his mercy assist, exalt and aggrandize them, guard and deliver them from every trouble and danger. May the Supreme King of kings tread down and depress their enemies and all those that rise against them. May the Supreme King of kings by his mercy exalt and aggrandize the star of their high rank over the throne of their Empire; may their dominion be exalted and elevated; may He prolong the days of their government; may the Supreme King of kings by his mercy inspire their hearts and the hearts of all their councillors and nobles with benevolence, to act bountifully towards us, and towards all Israelites our brethren. In their days and in ours may Judah be saved, Israel dwell in safety, and unto Zion come the Redeemer.—May such be His will, and let us say Amen.

## THE PRINCE'S PROGRAMME.

THIS morning the Prince will visit a number of the public buildings in Bombay, and then pay return visits to some of the Native Chiefs. In the evening there will be a state dinner in Government House to which the heads of departments have been invited.

To-morrow H. R. H. will accompany H. E. the Governor to a pic-nic to Elephanta Caves. The party will reach the island late in the afternoon and return in the evening, when the harbour and bunders will be brilliantly illuminated.

On Wednesday morning the Prince will leave Bombay by train at nine o'clock for Khandalla, in order to see the Bhore Ghaut. H. R. H. will partake of luncheon at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's family house at Khandalla and return to Bombay at seven in the evening. At night there will be a State Ball in Government House.

On Thursday H. R. H. will open the Flower Show in Victoria Gardens.

On Friday the Prince will leave Bombay in the s. s. Dacca for Beypore, where H. E. the Governor of Madras and *suite* will meet him to accompany him to Madras.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN BOMBAY.

### RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ON Friday night, the first night of the Prince's short sojourn in Bombay, there was a brilliant reception at Government House, Parell. We have never seen a larger attendance on any occasion of the kind in Bombay. And no wonder it was so, when the elite not only of our own town and island but of the whole presidency were gathered there. There must have been about a thousand people present. Unfortunately there was an inconvenience suffered, which even at St. James's and the Tuileries is seldom absent: we allude to the detention of carriages before arriving at the porch. About half past ten there seemed to be nearly half a mile of them, moving up at a provoking snail's pace. Had etiquette only premitted the ladies and gentlemen to leave their gharries and walk up the road to Government House, perhaps many a neat slipper would have been soiled, but certainly many little tempers would not have been ruffled as they were. We believe it is admitted the police arrangements were defective. And the inconveniences were shared in some degree by His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke. So slowly were the visitors enabled to alight, that, though they proceeded straight to the reception room upstairs, and went at once through the formalities of presentation to the Prince, there were provoking intervals at times when it seemed as if the already sluggish stream of visitors had ceased altogether. After about three quarters of an hour, an unusually long interval occurring, it was decided to bring the reception proper to a termination, and this was accordingly done. But the cry was still "They come," and those who were not of the category of the proverbially fortunate early birds made up perhaps as large an assemblage as the ladies and gentlemen who had been honoured with a bow from the Prince. General Officers, Political Residents, distinguished strangers, great Native Chiefs—not to mention a few scores of ladies, whose feelings may perhaps be better imagined than described—shared in common a certain sense of disappointment at having missed the chief and most interesting part of the proceedings. An exceedingly pleasant evening however was still in store for them. We may mention that the Prince was in Naval uniform. When the visitors were being presented he stood at the Governor's right hand, and at his own right was the Gaekwar. The Raja of Kolapore and the Rao of Kutch, the members of Council, the Judges of the High Court and some other gentlemen stood near His Royal Highness. Leaving the reception room, the Prince and the Governor came down stairs and passed through the large hall on the ground floor into the fine gardens at the back of Government House. There was an elaborate and beautiful gas illumination of both house and grounds, which (to use a hackneyed phrase) were quite a fairy scene. There was a gallery raised facing the spacious and pretty tank, for the accommodation of the guests during a display of fireworks which was to be provided for their and the Prince's delectation. And very comfortably accommodated they were, notwithstanding the immense numbers present. The fireworks were prepared and conducted by Mr. A. Cuttriss, the Gaekwar's able and ingenious pyrotechnist. We believe His Highness is the only native prince in India who has a European pyrotechnist in his employment, and there are many worse ways in which he might spend his money. There could not have been a better place for the fireworks, for displayed as they were, close to the tank, with the placid water between them and the spectators, there was a double effect produced, a real and an unreal—the fireworks themselves and their reflection. We shall not go into details about this part of the spectacle. Every one seemed charmed by the beautiful combination of colours, the height to which the rockets were fired, and the ingenuity of the devices. The last of the devices was appropriate enough: it represented the words "Good night." Leaving this part of the grounds most of the company "adjourned" to a buffet arranged *al fresco*, where hearty justice was done to the wines and delicacies of all sorts provided by His Excellency. What next remained was to get one's gharry and drive off; and we are sure pleasant recollections will be cherished of the entertainment which his Excellency the Governor provided. All that he or his had to do was admirably done.

We append a list of the names of those who received invitations to the Reception:—

His Highness Khunderao Gaekwar, Sena Khaskeil Shumshair Bahadoor, G.C.S.I.
His Highness Rajaram Maharaj Chutruputtee, Rajah of Kolapore
His Highness Maharao Shree Meerza Kajey Pragmuljee, Rao of Kutch.
His Highness Mohobut Khan, Nawab of Joonaghur.
His Highness Mansingjee, Raj of Drangdra, and his three brothers.
The two sons of His Excellency Hoosein Yawur Khan, Nawab of Cambay.
His Excellency Seedee Ibrahim Khan Yakootkhan, Nawab of Junjeera, and his two sons.
Alijah Putungshaw, Raja of Jowar.
Alijah Dhoondeerao Churtamon, alias Tatia Saheb, Chief of Sanglee.
Alijah Ramchundra Gopal, alias Appa Saheb, Chief of Jumkhundee.
Alijah Luxumonrao Mahadow, alias Anna Saheb, Chief of Meeruj, and his son.
Alijah Rughoonathrao Keshow, alias Dada Saheb, and his son, Chief of Koorundwar.
Alija Gunputrao Hurryhur, alias Bapoo Saheb, Chief of Koorundwar.
Alijah Amrootrao Ramroo, Chief of Jut.
Alijah Sam Sawunt Bhonsle, and Alijah Naroba Sawunt Bhonsle, uncles of the Chief of Sawunt Warree.
His Highness Fadhilbin Mahsin, his brother, and his son, Chief of Lahej.
Alijah Chimnajee Raghoonath, alias Nana Saheb, Punt Sucheo of Bhore, and his son.
Alijah Shreenivas Purushram, alias Rao Saheb, Punt Pruthineedhee, and his son.
Alijah Malojee Shalajee, alias Bowa Saheb Rajey Bhonsly, Raja of Akulkote.
Alijah Rughoonathrao Vithul, C. S. I., alias Anna Saheb, Chief Vinchoor, and his brother.
Alijah Mansingjee, Raja of Barya.
Alijah Vukutsingjee, Raja of Loonawarra
Venayekrao Bhawoo Saheb and his two sons.
His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrepur.

Lieut-Col Rose & Officers H. M.'s 2nd Queen's Regt.
Lieut-Col Beale & Officers H. M.'s 22nd N. I.
Lieut-Col Cahusac & Officers H. M.'s 21st N. I.
Commander Goold & Officers H. M. S. Forte
Colonel Fulier & Officers Royal Artillery
Colonel Bushe & Officers 59th Regt.
Colonel Thompson & Officers 9th N. I.
Colonel Whitehill & Officers 23rd N. I.
Colonel Kemball & Officers 24th N. I.
Colonel Bell & Officers R. E.
Colonel Graves & Officers 3rd Light Cavalry
Major Darrah & Officers
Colonel Vyse & Officers 3rd K. O. Hussars
Captain Colomb & Officers H. M. S. Dryad
Commander Campbell & Officers H. M. S. Nymph
Colonel Massey & Officers General Department, Poona.

Mr & Mrs C. F. Ashburner
Mr F. F. Arbuthnot
Mr Russel Aitken
Mr H. W. Atkinson
Mr Serjeant Atkinson
Miss Atkinson
Mr Chisholm Anstey
Col W. Anderson
Col Aitkin, R.A.
Brig-General Addison, C.B.
Mr A. E. Ashley
Lieut-Col Annesley
Mr & Mrs Addis
Mr H. B. Addis
Assistant Surgeon Arnott
Assistant Surgeon Adye
Mr F. W. Bacworth
Mr & Mrs R. Abraham
Mr W. Adams
Miss Ashburner
Mr W. Abraham
Mr J. Anderson, K.L.S.
Lieut-Col & Mrs Anderson
Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock
General Abbott

Hon'ble L. H. Bayley
Mr Mackintosh Balfour
Captain & Mrs Baker, R.E.
Mr R. Baumbach
Colonel, Mrs, & Miss T. Barr
Mr & Mrs C. E. Benn
Mr & Mrs Branson
Major Payne Barras
Mr T. H. Biggs
Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis
Lieut-Col B llard, C.B., R.E.
Col, Mrs, & Miss Bell, R. E.
Mr H. E. Bright
Mr C. D. Bentley
Lieut-Col & Mrs Bushe
Mr & Mrs Bodger
Mr A. C. Brice
Mr & Mrs Bythell
Mr P. Benn
Mr & Mrs Barnet
Mr W. H. Busbby
Mr & Mrs Bushby
Mr & Mrs Blackmore
Mr & Mrs Beaumont
Rev Mr & Mrs Boyd
Mr & Mrs Blair
Mr & Mrs E. Bigg

Mr & Mrs W. Bullock
Mr James Brebner
Mr Bickerd ke
Mr J. W. Best
Mr Henry Blane
Mr R. H. Baker
Mr & Mrs R. Bell
Mr Bean
Mr L H. Butcher, C.E.
Major & Mrs Lionel Barton
Mr W. J. Brandenburg
Mr John Beattie
Mr E. Baup
Lieut-Col Baigrie
Mr Alex Brown
Mr & Mrs Butler
Dr Banks
Major & Mrs Bannerman
Mr Berry
Mr H Bishop
Messrs Baranooski
Mr Brereton
Mr Baker
Mr Biddulph
Colonel Bivar
Mr Andre de Baranooski
Colonel Becher
Mr Bykoff
Major Blower

Sir R. & Lady Couch
Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Campbell
Mr R. M. Chatfield
Mr & Mrs Cleveland
Cap & Mrs Cahill
Miss Cahill
Mr C. Currey
Mr & Mrs C. E. Chapman
Miss Cameron
Miss Coswell
Professor & Mrs Candy
Mr & Mrs R. L. Crawford
Mr Arthur Crawford
Lieut-Col & Mrs Cahusac
Major Cotgrave, R.E.
Mr John Connon
Capt, Mrs, & Miss Coles
Mr & Mrs J. Campbell
Lieut-Col & Mrs Carnegy
Mr & Mrs J Cameron
Mr G. C. Clay
Miss Cruickshank
Mr & Mrs Carpendale

Mr T Cody
Mr J. Cleary
Mr A. J. Coleman
Mr C. A. W. Cameron
Major Clarke
Lieut Col. & Mrs Champion
Mr. & Mrs P. Carnegy
Miss Mary Carpenter
Mr E. B. Carroll
Major, Mrs, & Miss Candy
Major & Mrs Crispin
Mr A. B. Cunningham
Mr Henry Conder
Mr A. B. Chalmers
Mr H. M. Collins
Mr Carvalho
Mr A. M. L. Campbell
Mr & Mrs Crocket
Mr C. J. Cuthbert
Mr Robert Campbell
Mr Donald Cruickshank
Mr Henry S. Carter
Mr Charles C. Coburn
Mr L. G. de Cunha
Mr C. P. Cooper
Mr W. H Crone
Mr & Mrs Cunninghame
Dr & Mrs Colston
Capt and Mrs Collingwood
Major & Miss Currie
Mr & Mrs E. Cordeaux
Mr R. D. Cairns
Mr W. G. Corke
Mr R. V. Cockerell

Major, Mrs, & Misses Davis
Bishop Douglas
Mr F. Dresser
Mr E. Doering
Mrs David
Col & Mrs Dunsterville
Dr & Mrs Daun
Mr Charles Douglas
Mr & Mrs J. Douglas
Mr John Dodds
Mr H. E. Durnbell
Major & Mrs Darrah
Mr & Mrs Dickenson
Mr James Dickson
Mr & Mrs R. B. Duncan
Mr & Mrs Duxbury
Mr & Mrs Doolittle
Mr & Mrs Dodds
Capt & Mrs Daniell
Mr J. G Da Cunha
Mr Michael De Quadros
Mr & Mrs Duff
Mr & Mrs Dalzell
Mr James Douglas
Dr Dallas
Mr & Mrs George Dick
Lieut-Col Day
Dr Diver
Mr D. H. W. Diver
Captain Dobbs
Mr William Draper

Miss Elphinstone
Mr Edginton
Mr Robert Ewing
Mr & Mrs Arthur L' Estile
Mr & Mrs E. D. Estill
Captain & Mrs Eccles
Mr E. H Enson
Mr J. M. Everton
Mr & Mrs T. B. Ferguson
Mr George Foggo
Mr C. E. Fox
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Mr & Mrs Forman
General and Mrs Forster
Colonel, Mrs & Miss Francis
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Mr C. F. Farran
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Mr J. Firth
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Col & Mrs Fuller, R.E.
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Mr A. G. Fraser
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Mr M. Fischer
Mr W. Fraser
Mr Alexander Faulkner
Mr Fischer
Mr S. Forrester
Mr H. C. Foss

Major-General the Hon'ble A. Gordon
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Major Graham
Dr Gordon, C.B.
Mr Gumpert
Mr Donald Graham
Mr James Graham
Colonel Gaye
Mr A. D. Grant
Major Goodfellow, R.E., C.B.
Colonel Gell
Mr W. E. Gordon
Dr Gray
Mr Alexander Gerrard
Mr & Mrs J. Griffiths
Mr & Mrs Gubbay
Mr & Mrs Gamble
Mr Gamble, Junior
Mr John Griffiths
Mr A. Gibson
Mr J. R. Gibson
Mr Humphries Gill
Capt Goodfellow, R.E.
Mr, Mrs & Miss Green
Mr & Mrs Glover
Mr Groom
Mr W. Guthrie
Mr A. R. Gordon
Mr A. A. Gliddon
Major Green
Lieut-Col Goodenough
Mr James Greaves
Capt Grant
Dr Giraud

Col & Mrs Haggard
Capt & Mrs Hancock
Mr & Mrs F Hore
Major-Genl & Mrs Hough
Capt G. F. Henry
Mr C. W. Hume, A.D.C.
Dr & Mrs W G Hunter
Major & Mrs Hougton
Mr R. V. Hearn
Mr & Mrs W. H. Havelock
Mr G Hooper
Mr, Mrs & Miss Hunter
Mrs Howard
Col Hatch, R. A.
Dr T. G. Hewlett
Capt & Mrs Hobson
Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B.
Mr & Mrs W. G. Hall
Mr Andrew Hay
Mr E. J. Hardcastle
Mr & Mrs Herring
Mr J. Hector
Mr F. Hoyer
Capt & Mrs Harris
Mr & Mrs A. C. Hall
Mr J. Harris
Mr & Miss Hough
Miss Harpur
Mr W. Hector
Capt & Mrs Hoskins
Capt Hibbert
Mr & Mrs Heath
Commander G.N. Hector
Mr H. A. Higgins
Lieut-Col Hewett
Mr Ed. Hewett
Mr Henson
Mr G Hyde
Rev W. H. Harpur
Mr W. C. Hughes
Lieut-Col F. A. Hewett
Major & Mrs Hassard
Mr W. H. Hamilton
Mr & Mrs Howard
Mr W.R. Hamilton
Major Hogg
Mr & Mrs J. Hewitt
Mr J. J. Hewitt
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Mr & Mrs J. Hart
Mr Herford Hope.
Mr Hutchinson
Capt. & Mrs Hawthorn
Mr C. W. Hawkins
Mr Hulseberg

Mr John Jardine
Dr Joynt
Mr F. Jefferson
Miss St John
Rev Dr Jardine
Mr C. Johnston
Mr & Mrs Harry John
Mr & Mrs J. C. V. Johnson
Mr & Mrs T. Jensen
Mr & Mrs A. C. Jervoise
Mr & Mrs Ingle
Mr J. Jefferson
Mr G. S. Judge
Mr Alexander Johnston
Mr W. F. Johnston
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Mr R. T. Key
Dr Knapp
Mr M. C. M. Keir
Colonel Kennedy
Mr G. A. Kittredge
Mr A. J. Kinloch
Mr B. M. King
Rev W. B. Keer
Miss Ker
Lieut-Col & Mrs Kemball
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Mr & Mrs Keirnander
Mr H. C. Kingston
Mr & Mrs Kirkham
Col Ker
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Mr Macalister
Mr & Mrs F. C. Marvel
Mr McHinch
Mr & Mrs Miles
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Mr J. Moore
Colonel Muter
Mr Moses
Mr & Mrs Marryat
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Mr W J Morris
Mr MacKinnon
Mr J. Muloch
Mr J. C. Maciver
Major Sussex Milford
Mrs C. E Mitchell
Mr M. Monnet
Mr C. Macdonald
Mr A. Morrison
Mr J. S. P. Martin
Mr Duncan Macfadyen
Mr Mercom
Mr Richard Martin
Mr & Mrs McGrath
Surgeon G. McConnell
Mr C. Mathews
Mr J. Graham Macfie
Mr & Mrs Macfarlane
Mr W. G. Mayhew
Mr R. Maclean
Mr R. W. Mathews
Captain & Mrs Macnaghten
Mr Ernest Moreton
Colonel Massey
Dr & Mrs Massey
Mr E. Mounnett
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Misses Mitchell
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Lt.-Colonel Moyle

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Mr N. Oliver
Mr J. Oliver
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Mr Oldfield
Mr J. O'Leary
Mr O'Connel

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Mr C Peile
Capt & Mrs Pryce
Lieut-Col & Mrs Penn, R A.
Mr Walter Paris
Mr H. Pierret
Miss Phillipps
Dr Partridge
Mr J. R Pollock
Mr & Mrs J. B. Peile
Mr C. W. Prescott
Asst Surgeon C.T. Peter
Capt C. J. Perrins
Mr Perry Preston
Mr W. H. Payne
Mr W. F. Peel
Mrs B. Pottinger
Mr Porteous
Mr F. D. Parker
Mr Penson
Capt J. Philips
Mr W. J. Pilcher
Capt Parish
Major John Preston
Col Pelly

Mr & Mrs C. H. Reynolds
Rev Mr & Mrs Reynell
Captain & Mrs Robinson
Mr J. W. Robertson
Mr & Mrs P. Ryan
Miss Ryan
Mr G. Rimington
Dr & Mrs A. Rogers
Mr E. W. Ravenscroft
Captain Reeves
Mr, Mrs, & Miss Rogers
Mr Remington
Mr R. V. Reid
Dr & Mrs J. Reynolds
Mr Abernethy Rose
Mr P. W. Robertson
Major & Mrs Raitt
Mr G. Palmer Robinson
Mr Rodgie
Colonel & Mrs Ross
Dr Rimington
Mr O. Ruelberg
Mr & Mrs W. Ramsay
Mr D. Robertson
Mr D. Richmond
Mr J. Ranken
Mr & Mrs Malcolm Ross
Mr Roux

Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent
Hon'ble Mr & Mrs Sassoon
Hon'ble Mr & Mrs Scoble
Miss Stainburne
Brigadier-General Stock
Mr & Mrs Souter
Colonel & Mrs Schneider
Lieut-Col & Mrs Southey
Dr & Mrs Sylvester
Mr G. M. Stewart
Mr B. O. Seton, R.E.
Mr J. Smith
Lieut-Gen Hon'ble Sir A. Spencer, K C.B.
Lady & Misses Spencer
Lieut-Col S ephenson
Captain W. A Salmon
Col & Mrs Stanley
Mr & Mrs G. F. Sheppard
Dr Stedman
Mr & Mrs Spry
Mr Slester
Dr Sydney Smith
Mr & Mrs R. H Showell
Mr A. Steinacker
Mr, Mrs & Miss N. Spencer
Mr R. Swanson
Mr A. Prier de Saone
Mr W. De Manby Sergison
Mr J. A. Sassoon
Mr Alex F. Shepherd
Mr & Mrs Starling
M. Salmon
Mr J. A. J. Shaw
Mr Graham Skinner
Mr D. McL. Slater
Dr & Mrs Seward
Mr F. H. Stevens
Mr J. D Sim
Mr A. Pye Smith
Mr D. Sinclair
Mr R. Stevenson
Mr J. B. Stevenson
Mr J. W. Scott
Mr G. B. Stacey
Capt & Mrs Sexton
Mr Sevastapule
Mr R. B. Sedgwick
Mr Robert Sands
Mr H. Saunders
Mr C. A Stuart
Mr F. W. Spring
Mr F. W. Sedgwick
Mr James Simpson
Mr B. Symons
Mr & Mrs R. A. Sargeant
Mr R. Skipsey
Mr J. Sigg
Mr L S hwendler
Mr Gustave Spiers
Mr Alfred Symons
Capt & Mrs Swetenham
Mr & Mrs Sparks
Mr & Mrs Silas Sassoon
Mr Sorrell

Hon'ble Mr & Mrs Pendock Tucker
Dr & Mrs Trestrail
Mr F. Turner
Lieut-Col Trevor
Mr J. Taylor
Mr W. M. Tennant
Capt Theobald
Major-Genl & Miss Tremenhere
Mr C. Trevor
Mr C Thwaites
Major-Genl & Mrs Tapp
Mr Geo Taylor
Mr James Taylor
Mr E. Tuake
Mr Terry
Mr H. G. Tippett
Lieut-Col & Mrs Thompson
Mr Geo Taylor, C E.
Mr T B Tolputt
Mr & Mrs H. I. P. Thomson
Mr W. Thorburn
Mr A. C. Talbot, R. A.

Mr & Madam H. Vinay
Mr E. Vinay
Mr & Mrs W. F. Vix
Mr & Madame Ventz

The Hon'ble A. B. Warden
Major Warden
The Hon'ble Mr & Mrs Westropp
Mr W Wedderburn
Colonel Wyman
Mr, Mrs & Miss R. White
Dr, Mrs & Misses Wright
Mr F Wyllie
Mr A. Wake
Rev Mr and Mrs Wilson
Mr & Mrs Walcott
Mr & Mrs M. Wood
Lieut-Col & Mrs Whitehall.
Mr J Windram
Mr & Mrs N Warneken
Captain & Mr Wake
Mr & Mrs Wilkinson
Major & Mrs Wahab
Mr J. J Winton
Mr J. W. Wright
Mr & Mrs Wilson
Mr & Mrs J. W. Wood
Mr & Mrs b. W. Walker
Captain J. J. Watts
Mr R. Walton
Mr T. P. Wright
Dr Ward
Mr & Mrs John Westlake
Captain Walshe

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## BOMBAY.

The *Mofussilite* states positively that Sir William Mansfield leaves India for England at the end of the current month.

The "Conspiracy" against the Gaekwar.—We hear that the Parsee fireman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose name was associated so oddly with the Gaekwar's journey to Bombay, is now at Nowsaree in charge of the police at that station.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden retires in May; and that no Puisne Judge will be appointed in the High Court in his place. Further, it is not expected that when Mr. Justice Westropp assumes the Chief Justiceship any one will be appointed to fill his present place.

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government has (says the *Indian Daily News*) sanctioned the abolition of the Patronage of Literature Fund in Bombay; and an increase of Rs. 85 a month for the duty of superintending the weekly report on the native press, and the quarterly catalogues of books published in Bombay.

The following passengers embarked at Calcutta on March 8 per French Mail s. s. Godavery:—

For Marseilles—Mrs. Moses, Miss Seth, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Maher, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Davis, Mr. J. Bethume, Mr. J. Bilderbeck, Mrs. Jervis, Mr. Frederic, and Mrs. Piffard and child.
For Galle—Mr. Marshall.
For Madras—Dr. H. W. Bellow, Mr. J. H. Findlay and Mrs. A. Campbell.

We regret much to hear of the death of Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. J. Taylor of the S. P. G. Mission in Bombay. She died in Liverpool. Little hope of her recovery was entertained when she left this for England in the last monsoon.—*Bombay Guardian.*

We have before us a letter or certificate professing to be signed by the Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, and which was shown to various parties, in the hope that grants in aid would follow. A friend of ours to whom it was shown, kept it and forwarded it to us. We give it *verbatim*:—"Bretheren,—I have found on enquiry that Engineer John Graham is in due to his boarding house (Royal Oak) the sum of 25 rupees, of which I have discharged 5, and I recommend him to to his bretheren in the Lord Jesus Christ.—February 10th, 1870." It is unnecessary to say that the letter is a pure fabrication.—*Bombay Guardian.*

We have heard with much regret of the death of Mr. James Bunter, Catechist of the Church Mission Society, at Sharanpur, Nassick. He died very suddenly, probably of heart disease, on Wednesday of last week. He had been conducting a service for the Native Church, and on leaving the place, fell, and in about a quarter of an hour had ceased to breathe. Mr. Bunter was an earnest Christian worker, highly respected and beloved by those who knew him. In his word and conversation he was consistent and upright, and an example to others. He was of the Koonbie caste originally and came from Mangalore; was an assistant apothecary in the army; his first impressions regarding the erroneousness of idolatry and the claims of Christianity were received from some tract that fell in his way; he was gradually brought under favorable influences, and was baptized in September, 1845, at Nassick. He was expecting to receive Deacon's orders this year.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Suicide.—A young man named Johnson committed suicide by shooting himself at Bankipore on Saturday last. He had been discharged from the Bengal police, and it is supposed that the loss of his situation preyed upon his mind and induced him to commit the rash act. He has left a wife and child to mourn his untimely end.—*Jubblepore Chronicle*, March 9.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain C. A White, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Petford, Dr Luckell, Mr E E Rogers, Mr Ward and three children, and Captain and Mrs Hoyes.
For Marseilles—Lieutenant Moir, Captain and Mrs Hewett, and Mr Cooks.
For Suez—Mr Myine, Mr and Mrs Keel, Mr George Jackson, and Mr E Tanner.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th, 4-49 p.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey, service 12th March, 10 a.m., private 11th March 6-40 p.m., via Russia, service 7th March 4 p.m., private 8th March 2-21 p.m. Europe via Turkey, 12th March 6-30 p.m., via Russia, 8th March 1-30 p.m.

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th March.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th March.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 7th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 12th to 8 p.m. of the 13th March is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | | Min. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 14 | 52 | 8 | 6 |
| " Calcutta | 20 | [illegible] | 0 | 41 |
| " Madras | one in 6 minutes. | | | |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.
Gleaves and Company, from Trivandrum.
Mrs. Anderson, Imperial Hotel, from Oomrawuttee.
Maneckjee, from Calcutta.
Luximbhaee Misterene, Bapoo Selunker Warry, from Baroda.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwaram.
Furdoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.
Wilkinson, Byculla Club, from Calcutta.
Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Office, from Mhow.
Abdool Aly and Company, from Nagpore.
Bazmeer Khan at Fathlachund, Hydrabad from Deccan.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 9.)

Mr. George Ernest Ward, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th Feb.

Mr. William Ashburner Forbes, C.B., is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the 5th or Benares Division, [illegible] on furlough of Mr. Alexander Shakespeare, during the absence on deputation of [illegible] William [illegible] Plowden, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. William Oswald Bell, Collector of Inland Customs, Agra, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Financial Department, as a temporary arrangement, with the view of his being appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, Patrol Agra Customs Line, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Inland Customs, Agra.

Mr. William Chichele Plowden is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, during the absence on deputation of Mr. William Ashburner Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Francis Tyrrell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, with effect from the 20th Feb. as a temporary arrangement, until relieved by Mr. Swinton Samuel Melville.

One year's furlough on medical certificate, together with subsidiary leave for 30 days, is granted to Mr. Charles John Powlett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore, with effect from the 15th February, or subsequent date.

Mr. Charles Warren Mellor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, of Jounpore, is appointed to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.

Mr. John Hill Twigg is reappointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant R. R. Pulford, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces, is appointed Assistant Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

## SIND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KURRACHEE, 9th March.

Having received a special invitation from His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to meet the Duke of Edinburgh at Bombay, His Highness Meer Alli Moorad of Khyrpore embarked at Sukkur on Saturday the 27th ultimo in the s. s. Cranbourne, accompanied by his three sons (Meers Shanawaz Khan, Jan Mahomed Khan, and Khan Mahomed Khan), ten nobles, twenty officers belonging to his court, his private secretary (Mr. M. Anderson), his vakeel (Wahid Bux), and about one hundred followers. The party reached Kotree on Wednesday morning the 2nd instant, when His Highness engaged a special train and arrived here in the afternoon, but at a rather late hour owing to a slight accident which the engine met with after leaving Kotree. At the station, His Highness was received by Colonel Dunsterville, Collector of Kurrachee, and his deputy, Mr. Ashby Ingle; and in the company of these gentlemen the Meer and his attendants proceeded to the traveller's bungalow where the necessary arrangements had been made for their accommodation. His Highness's arrival among us was announced by a salute of fifteen guns. Last Thursday the Meer telegraphed to Sir William Merewether, who was then in the Nuggur Parkur districts, intimating his desire to proceed to Bombay in company with Sir William, but as the latter had not made his arrangements at the time, and was even uncertain as to whether he would go to Bombay or not, he replied to the effect that His Highness should not wait for him but leave Kurrachee by the first opportunity. Being anxious to be present at the reception of Prince Alfred, His Highness endeavoured to engage the B. I S. Company's s. s. Kurrachee to take him and his party to Bombay, but the agents, Messrs. Fleming and Co., demanded ten thousand rupees, and as he subsequently learnt that Sir William Merewether had left the districts and was on his way to Kurrachee, the Meer decided upon waiting for the Commissioner. Sir William arrived last Monday, and proceeds to the Presidency by to-day's mail steamer in company with the Chief of Khyrpore and his suite. His Highness has some excellent presents for the Duke, among which are a Persian dagger, two guns (one of which was manufactured at Khyrpore), a shield, and a valuable sword which belonged to His Highness's father, Meer-Sahrab Khan, who died a few years previous to the conquest of Sind. His Highness had determined never to part with this sword, but such is his veneration for our Queen that he thinks he could not better shew the world how much he prizes it than by presenting it to Her Majesty's son.

H. M. S. Forte arrived here from Bombay on the 3rd instant. Commodore Sir Leopold Heath landed last Saturday and came into camp under the salute due to his rank. Sir Leopold remained with Major-General Sir George Malcolm until the following evening, and then returned to the Forte, as he had arranged to proceed to the Persian Gulf before the 7th. Sir William Merewether intended taking his departure for Bombay in the Forte, but unfortunately he was unable to get to Kurrachee from the districts in time for her.

Lieutenant Gordon of the Sind Horse, who lately obtained three months' privilege leave, has arrived from Jacobabad, and will proceed to Bombay in the Martaban to-day for the purpose of meeting the Duke. Colonel Day, the Military Paymaster, has also obtained a month's leave to visit your ports. During his absence, the duties of his office will be conducted by Colonel Conybeare of the Royal Artillery. It is currently surmised however that the Military Pay Office will shortly be sacrificed at the altar of retrenchment, in which case of course Colonel Day will not return to Kurrachee.

Intelligence of a reliable nature has been received by the local military authorities to the effect that Government have changed their minds about abolishing the Command Division. Our native friends are quite jubilant over the fact, as they laboured under the impression that if the Major-General were removed and the command of the station of Kurrachee entrusted to the senior officer on the spot, it would induce the bellicose tribes on the frontier to revert to their old habits, and attack us some day! By what process of reasoning they arrived at this conclusion it is difficult to say. Semi-educated Sindees are logicians in their way, and reason at times after a fashion peculiarly their own.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th March, 1870.

| Open 1,062½ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 1,08,152 | 10 | 9 |
| Merchandise | 3,96,090 | 10 | 3 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,696 | 0 | 10 |
| Earth Trains | 3,455 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 5,09,394 | 14 | 5 |
| Corresponding week last year open 874¼ Miles ... Total Rs. | 4,19,392 | 5 | 0 |
| Increase | 90,002 | 9 | 5 |

## BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th March, 1870.

| Open 312 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 72,5[illegible] | 4 | 5 |
| Merchandise | 66,667 | 8 | 4 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 1,333 | 14 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 738 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,41,328 | 2 | 9 |
| Corresponding week in March, 1869. Open 307¼ Miles. | | | |
| Coaching | 47,226 | 2 | 3 |
| Merchandise | 60,645 | 6 | 0 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 4,848 | 3 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 587 | 14 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,13,307 | 9 | 3 |
| Increase | 28,020 | 9 | 6 |

## NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

There is a rumour afloat, and we give it only as a rumour, that Captain Charles Fellows will relieve Commodore Rowley Lambert on the Australian station.

An important circular has been issued at the Admiralty in reference to the future entry of assistant-clerks, but the pressure on our space prevents our publishing it until next week.

It is not intended at present to commission another Flying Squadron, whatever may be done after the close of the present financial year, nor is it likely that Captain Seymour will resign the post he now holds to hoist his broad pendant as commodore. The rumours are both premature.

We have good reason for believing that naval superintendents of dockyards will not be done away with so summarily as many persons suppose. In reference to Admiral Drummond, his position on the Reduced List will most probably be relatively exactly what it is at present, so that it is not at all unlikely he will remain at Devonport some time longer.

Mr. Childers will, if the House of Commons afford him the opportunity, develop his scheme of naval retirement on the evening of Monday, the 28th inst. In the meantime all who are in the secret—and, to their credit let it be said, they are many—are more than usually [illegible] in touching upon the subject, as they do not [illegible] their chief's statement.

Commodore Sir Leop[illegible] bay on the 21st of January, but [illegible] was at Bombay [illegible] course of a week to Calcutta, leaving the Forte as the former port until his return. Sir Leopold's object in going to Bengal is to consult the Viceroy relative to the arrangements connected with the establishment of the future Indian squadron, as no details [illegible] up to the last advices been settled. We understand th[illegible] many difficulties have been started in the way of carrying [illegible] the intended project. It is the old story of "Civilian against naval and military," and there no doubt exists a strong feeling on the part of officers not to serve under the local "politicals," but much is expected from Lord Mayo's *suaviter in modo*, combined with the certainty of good pay being allotted to those who may join the service.

We are glad to be able to express our belief that the arrangements are in a fair state of progress to allow naval officers to receive their half pay monthly instead of only quarterly as heretofore. In these days of co-operative societies tradesmen of every class are glad to make substantial allowance for prompt or ready money payments, and consequently the change intended by the present Government—for it is not an arrangement solely dependent on the Admiralty—will, in many a small household, where a judicious economy is the order of the day, be in effect a positive increase of income to the extent of the discount allowed now generally for ready money, and this is, perhaps, of even more consequence, as it will also enable heads of families to choose their markets, which is not always possible when quarterly books are run up. We do not know what is the system of payment intended to be adopted for the two months between the quarter-days, but we should suggest crossed cheques or authorized forms, which would, everywhere within the United Kingdom, afford the Government a tolerably certain guarantee that the persons so entitled to draw the cheques are actually in being, without adding to that disagreeable pilgrimage which naval officers on half pay are required to go through quarterly of making declarations before magistrates or clergymen.

## ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

The 12th Lancers will move from Ireland to Aldershot early in April.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards will move from Colchester to Aldershot about the end of March.

After the commencement of the next financial year the regulation cost of lieutenancies in the cavalry and infantry of the Line will be reduced to £450.

The officers of the 8th Hussars have erected a handsome monument to the memory of Mr. Ricardo, late cornet in that regiment, at Hycliffe Church, Dundalk.

The proposal made a short time since by the Council of Government of Malta for the appointment of a civil instead of a military governor is now under consideration.

Owing to the reductions which are to be made in the British force at the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant-General C. C. Hay will, we are informed, shortly be recalled.

It is proposed to mount the 2nd Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars by means of the transfer of horses from the cavalry regiments at home, when the reduction of the half-squadrons takes place.

We believe that the future Clerk of the Ordnance provided by Mr. Cardwell's new bill will be Sir Henry Storks, and the future Financial Under-Secretary of State for War Captain the Hon. J. Vivian.

As we stated last week, the colonelcy of the 46th Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., will be bestowed upon Major-General Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B.

It is rumoured that the colonelcy of the 64th Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General H. K. Bloomfield, will be awarded either to Major-General Freeman Murray, commanding at Chatham, or Major-General Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.

There is various talk about the reduction of the French army, and, according to one authority, the Government has determined to bring down the conscription from 100,000 to 90,000 men a-year, which will be meeting the deputies of the left—who demand a reduction to 80,000—half way.

Notwithstanding the bringing home of the 7th and 19th Hussars from India this year, we understand that it is not the intention of the authorities, at present at least, to send a regiment of cavalry out with the 1870-71 reliefs. The 10th Hussars may, therefore, still hope for another year at home.

Pending the issue of the Estimates, no steps will be taken to fill up the vacant War Office appointments. The paymasterships of the 2nd battalion, 2nd Queen's and 52nd Light Infantry, therefore, remain unfilled. These appointments will, however, most probably be conferred upon two of the Depot Battalion paymasters, effected by the reductions.

Now that the dividends for consols can be drawn through the post, might not the payment of pensions be obtained by pensioners with equal facility. At present pensioners have frequently to walk many miles, and to waste a day in each month in order to obtain their monthly stipends, and are frequently detained for many hours awaiting their turn to be paid at the office.

Many distinguished officers and many civilians conversant with India have lately turned their attention towards the subject of the armament of our sepoy soldiers. All seem to have arrived at the same conclusion, that the European troops in India should alone be armed with breechloaders, but that all our troops should have rifles. It is not fair to send sepoys armed with smooth-bore muskets against such enemies as are found on the north-west frontier. Would that the Government would perceive this!

The half-yearly changes of the Brigade of Guards will take place on the first proximo. The first battalion Scots Fusiliers will go to Dublin to relieve the 1st battalion Grenadiers. It is proposed, we understand, that in future the moves shall take place annually instead of half-yearly. We feel sure that the idea will be hailed with gladness throughout the brigade, for the moving of each battalion every six months is a source of great annoyance, let alone the expense which is naturally thrust upon the men in consequence of heavy barrack damages.

The following army promotions take place in succession to Lieutenant-General K. H. Bloomfield, colonel of the 64th Foot, who died in Jermyn-street, St. James's, on Friday evening last:—Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., colonel of the 32nd Foot, becomes a lieutenant-general; Colonel W. N. Custance, C.B., half pay, late in command of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, a major-general; Major G. Rhodes, unattached, a lieutenant-colonel; and Captain J. E. Harvey, half pay, late 41st Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Jersey, a major in the army.

The following depots will shortly be removed to Aldershot:—The depot of the 1st battalion 3rd Buffs to be attached to the 2nd battalion; the depot of the 1st battalion 13th Regiment to be attached to the 2nd battalion; the depot of the 1st battalion 23rd Regiment to be attached to the 2nd battalion; the depot of the 53rd Regiment to be attached to the 33rd Regiment; the depot of the 38th Regiment to be attached to the 67th Regiment; the depot of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions 60th Rifles to be attached to the 4th battalion; and the depot of the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade to be attached to the 4th battalion.

The Archduke Albert of Austria, who has recently arrived in Paris, was born in 1817. In the Army List he is set down as Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of Austrian Infantry, Proprietor of the 44th Regiment, Chief of the 5th Prussian Lancers of Lithuania, and of the 3rd Russian Regiment of Infantry. "Proprietor" sounds rather queerly to the French ear now-a-days, though formerly babies were born to regiments and various grades amongst our neighbours, and one read of gallant captains at the breast and colonels in long clothes.

On the 15th of January a very decisive victory was achieved at Malta by the Snider rifle over the celebrated Prussian needle-gun. It was decided between the respective authorities that six picked sailors from the crew of H.M.S. Lord Warden and the same number from the Prussian frigate Arkona, should be pitted against each other, and the following was the result of two minutes' rapid independent firing at 200 yards at two skirmishing targets:—Wind force, 5. Arkona—Needle-gun: 58 shots fired, 19 hits, 7 bull's-eyes, 12 outers; 52 points. Lord Warden—Snider: 77 shots fired, 45 hits, 22 bull's-eyes, 23 outers; 134 points.

Reductions in all branches of the services are matters which, on the one hand, demand the most serious attention of the executive, and, on the other, present claims upon the country at large to see that strict justice be exercised towards those who are the subjects of the reforms which it is, from time to time, the duty of the Government to carry out so as to effect the retrenchments. According to the rumours which have for several months past been in circulation, we are led to suppose that a radical change is to ensue upon the inauguration of the forthcoming financial year. But in no case will the reductions which it is the intention of the Government to effect fall more heavily upon individuals than will the abolition of the depot battalions upon those commanding officers appointed prior to the 15th of December 1866. By a General Order issued at that date, extending the five years' tenure of staff appointments to field officers of depot battalions, it was distinctly laid down that "the lieutenant-colonels appointed prior to December 1866, should remain in undisturbed possession of their appointments until removed by the casualties of service —*i.e.*, promotion to the rank of general officer, appointment to the staff, or any other beneficial position; voluntary retirement upon full or half pay, death, &c." In the face of the provisions thus made as recently as the date of this order, a circular, issued a few days since, announces the intention of the authorities to reduce the whole of the depot battalions from the commencement of the coming financial year, and advising the commanding officers that they will be placed upon half-pay from the 1st of April next. Than this treatment it would be almost impossible to imagine anything more unjust. Upon acceptance of the appointment each officer received a positive assurance that the position would be permanent, and a great majority, after serving their country in various quarters of the globe, wishing to settle down quietly at home, paid large sums, varying from £1,000 to £2,000 to obtain them, under an expectation of retaining the same until removed by promotion, or until such a time as they might think fit to retire by sale or accept [illegible] forced upon them without any satisfactory equivalent, and, in view of other threatened reductions, with little or no prospect of reverting to full pay again unless they are prepared to expend a further sum to effect an exchange. The subject is one which really ought to be regarded, and we trust that it will obtain the attention it demands.

## [P]ICKINGS FROM "PUNCH" OF FEBRUARY 19.

Smoker's Proverb.—It's an ill weed that blows nobody any good.

Sentiment for a Niggardly Host.—"Drink to me, *only* with thine eyes."

False Alarm in Convocation.—Great fear was felt in truly serious quarters for the safety of the Church of England. But our Temple has not caved in!

LINES ON A WEAK PIECE WITH A SHORT-SKIRTED BALLET.

This piece is like Tom Noddy—
"All legs and no body."

WILLIAM COX AND BENJAMIN BOX.

Cox (Gladstone)—"Can you fight?" Box (Disraeli)—No, I can't." Cox—"*Then come on!!!*"

TRUE.

A thorough holiday for a man of business ought not to be marked in his calendar as a Red Letter-day, but as an Unread Letter-day.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A dyspeptic gentleman said he thought he must be suffering from the foot and mouth disease, arising from having overnight walked into a heavy supper.

FUNERAL HONOURS.

The Tories have always claimed to be Britons, *par excellence*. What wonder they should imitate the funeral practices of the race, and raise up Cairns over the grave of a lost leader?

ON TAXATION.

A tax on powder is fair. Those who use powder as a luxury won't mind paying their shot for it. The tax is only on powdered footmen: babies, when powdered, don't come under the Act.

"LET WELL ALONE!"

Swell—"Ah what's your fare to Hampstead by the—ah—new law!"

Cabby—"Oh, I don't know nothin' 'bout no new laws, sir!—Same old fare, sir—'Leave it to you,' sir!"

TOO TRUE!

"See them two coves with the rummy 'ats on? Well, they 're Parsees. That's what they call 'em; and they worships the sun!"

"Worships the sun, do they? Well, I should say they 'ad a precious easy time of it in this country!"

A SONG ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The rights of Woman who demand,
Those women are but few:
The greater part had rather stand
Exactly as they do.
Beauty has claims, for which she fights
At ease, with winning arms:
The women who want Woman's rights
Want, mostly, Woman's charms.

DEPRESSION.

Scene—The Exchange. Industrial Centre.
First Commercial Man (dryly)—"Mornin'!"
Second ditto (coldly)—"Mornin'!"
First C. M. (hopelessly)—"Owt?"
Second ditto (mournfully)—"Nowt!"
First C. M. (gloomily)—"Mornin'!"
Second ditto (despairingly)—Mornin'!" [They part.

## ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 18.

4th Regiment of Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet G. K. Deane, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice E. A. Gambier, deceased.

6th Dragoons.—The surname of the Cornet promoted to be Lieutenant, vice Hobson, is Tonge, and not Yonge, as stated in the "Gazette" of the 8th inst.

8th Hussars.—Cornet E. G. Paley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. W. Ball, who retires; Cornet W. S. D. Abbott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D'Arcy B Wentworth, who retires.

21st Hussars.—Cornet W. Watt to be Lieutenant, vice R. C. Andrew, who retires; Gentleman Cadet H. M. M'Kenzie, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, vice Lysaght, promoted.

Grenadier Guards.—Ensign and Lieut. G. P. H. Villiers, to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice F. W. Duncombe, who retires; the Hon. R. C. G. Skeffington to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers.

3d Foot.—Ensign E. Martin-Atkins to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. M. D. Lewes, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; W. W. Harris, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Martin-Atkins; Staff Assistant Surgeon E. Townsend, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. Atkinson, appointed to the 35th Foot.

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. J. Robinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice E. Hoare, deceased; Ensign F. W. Saunders to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Robinson, Gentleman Cadet C. M. Le Breton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wood, deceased; Gentleman Cadet P. F. Lambert, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Saunders.

6th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. C. Spencer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hewson, promoted.

8th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet H. S. A. Fuller, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Marley, promoted; Ensign S. J. Hammet has been permitted to resign his commission.

10th Foot.—Ensign A. W. Elliott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. Malcolm, who retires.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant M. N. Gubbins has been permitted to receive the value of an Ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

12th Foot.—Ensign A. S. Hext to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. A. Miley, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet J. S. Tillyer Blunt, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; A. E. Dalzell, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hext.

13th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet E. J. Fownes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Proudfoot, transferred to the 76th Foot.

19th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet W. P. Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fawcett, promoted; Gentleman Cadet G. Hawkes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice S. E. Rolland, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet L. H. M. Levin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant J. Butler, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; J. F. Simonet to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant C. G. Drury, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Glencross to be Captain, without purchase, vice A. G. S. Maynard, deceased; Ensign A. C. Duncan to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Glencross; Gentleman Cadet W. Randolph, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Duncan.

22nd Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Butlin to be Captain, by purchase, vice J. S. Swann, who retires; Ensign B. S. Brookes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Butlin.

23rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. F. Bernard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice A. E. Ward, a probationer for the Indian Staff Staff Corps.

24th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet F. A. Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, transferred to the 7th Hussars.

29th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. F. Claremont to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Carrington, promoted.

38th Foot.—Ensign W. R. Rudman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice F. C. Burton, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, Gentleman Cadet H. G. H. Stokes from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice A. C. G. Lydiard, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet W. M. Griffith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice G. L. R. Richardson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; E. L. Olive, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rudman.

45th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet H. M. Mason, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

48th Foot.—Ensign G. E. Liebenrood to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice J. Talbot, who retires; Gentleman Cadet A. Bell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barber, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment.

52nd Foot.—Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel A. L. Peel, who retires upon half-pay; Captain T. Simpson to be Major, by purchase, vice the Hon. E. G. Curzon; Lieut. C. E. Whinyates to be Captain, by purchase, vice Simpson; Ensign C. U. Boyle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whinyates.

55th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet G. F. W. MacMahon, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice J. M. Jackson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

58th Foot.—Ensign R. L. Arathoon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice B. Maclaren, deceased; Gentleman Cadet H. C. King, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; Gentleman Cadet D. Chesney, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Arathoon.

64th Foot.—Ensign E. R. S. Richardson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. F. Tryon, who retires; Gentleman Cadet J. M'Dougall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Justice, transferred to the 21st Foot.

69th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet L. W. Macdonald, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Townley, promoted.

79th Foot.—P. J. F. Grooms, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice G. F. Young, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

81st Foot.—Lieut. R. K. Brereton to be Adjutant vice Lieut. M. Curry, who has resigned that appointment.

82d Foot.—Staff Surgeon J. H. G. Meares to be Surgeon vice Surgeon Major H. D. Fowler, appointed to the Staff.

83d Foot.—Assistant Surgeon W. Geoghegan, M.D., from the 89th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon.

87th Foot.—Major F. E. Lock, from half-pay, late 15th Foot, to be Major, vice T. W. Sheppard, who retires upon temporary half pay; Captain N. Stevenson to be Major, by purchase, vice F. E. Lock, who retires; Lieut. E. C. Money to be Captain, by purchase, vice N. Stevenson; Ensign E. C. Martin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Money; Gentleman Cadet H. B. Horsburgh, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bingham, transferred to the 64th Foot.

95th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Atkinson, from the 3rd Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice R. A. Elliott, appointed to the Staff.

101st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet W. H. Knight, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Macpherson, transferred to the 109th Foot; Gentleman Cadet D. G. Johnstone, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Barrow, transferred to the 105th Foot.

102nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet G. B. Chalon, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Pike, transferred to the 12th Foot.

103rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet E. C. Parker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Macdonald, promoted; Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Turner, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice E. F. Boult, appointed to the Staff.

104th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet R. Holbeche, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Harington, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet H. Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Sherwill, promoted.

105th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet F. Stevenson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Gordon, whose appointment has been cancelled.

107th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. A. Pearson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Impey, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. C. G. A. Drummond to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. G. Swinhoe, who retires; Ensign E. C. Hartopp to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drummond.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign D. Lynch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice H. Maturin, deceased; Lieut. A. C. Allinson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. J. A. Smith, promoted.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major H. D. Fowler, from the 82d Foot, to be Staff Surgeon Major, vice Staff Surgeon J. H. G. Meares, appointed to the 82d Foot; Assistant Surgeon R. A. Elliott, from the 95th Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice E. Townsend, M.D., appointed to the 3rd Foot; Assistant Surgeon E. F. Boult, from the 103d Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice R. Turner, M.D., appointed to the 103d Foot.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon H. Bath, from the Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class, vice Delany, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, placed upon half-pay; Veterinary Surgeon J. Mills, of the 18th Hussars, to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class, vice Gray of the 8th Hussars, placed upon half-pay.

Half-pay.—Captain E. B. Wilson, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. M. Curry, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Lieut. J. Sharples, of the 39th Foot, whose promotion on the 24th November, 1869, has been cancelled.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Generals J. S. Fraser, Madras Infantry, on the 22nd August, 1869; G. Moore, Bombay Infantry, on the 18th August, 1869; Lieut. General F. T. Farrell, Bombay Infantry, on the 17th July, 1869; Major Generals R. N. Faunce, Madras Staff Corps, on the 16th May, 1869; N. Jones, Bengal Infantry, on the 21st July, 1869; P. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 31st July, 1869:—

To be Generals.—Lieut. Generals D. Macleod, Madras Cavalry, G. Warren, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Generals.—Major Generals Sir I. C. Coffin, K. C. S. I., Madras Infantry; F. G. Lister, Bengal Infantry; D. Downing, Bengal Infantry.

To be Major Generals.—Colonels A. Manson, Bombay Infantry; Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C. S. I., Madras Staff Corps; H. J. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps; W. T. Hughes, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps; D. Hodson, C. B., Madras Staff Corps; J. Forbes, C. B., Bombay Cavalry.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major General E. Last, who died on the 27th January, 1870. and Lieut. General Sir C. A. Windham, K. C. B., colonel of the 46th Foot, who died on the 2nd February 1870:—

Major General J. F. G. Campbell, C. B., colonel of the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant General.

Brevet Colonel Sir E. H. Greathed, K. C. B., from Lieut. Colonel, half-pay, Unattached, to be Major General.

Brevet Colonel Sir J. Jones, K. C. B., from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major General.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Captain and Brevet Major B. D. W. Ramsay, half-pay, Unattached; Major H. M'Manus Sall, half-pay, late 22d Foot.

To be Majors.—Captains W. E. Farmer, Royal Marine Light Infantry; G. Hay, 62d Foot.

The following officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels:—Lieutenant Colonels A. C. Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps; A. Cooper, Madras Staff Corps; A Howlett, Madras Staff Corps; J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps; J. J. Combe, Bombay Staff Corps; T. P. Waterman, Bengal Staff Corps; J. Daniel, Madras Staff Corps; G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps; H. Hoseason, Madras Staff Corps; B. E. Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps; W. D. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps; W. J. Hicks, Bengal Staff Corps; T. Wright, Bengal Staff Corps.

## MORDAUNT v. MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, Feb. 16.

(Before Lord Penzance and a Special Jury.)

This was a petition by Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Waltonhall, in the county of Warwick, for a dissolution of his marriage with Harriett Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, on the ground of adultery. The petitioner alleged the marriage on the 6th of December, 1866, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth; cohabitation at Walton-hall and at 6 Belgrave-square; and adultery with Viscount Cole in May, June, and July, 1868, at Chesham-place, and in July, 1868, and January, 1869, at Walton-hall; and adultery with Sir Frederick Johnstone, in November and December, 1868, at Walton-hall, and in December, 1868, at the Alexandra Hotel, Knightsbridge; and adultery also with some person between the 15th of June, 1868, and the 28th of February, 1869. The citation was served on Lady Mordaunt at Walton-hall on the 30th of April, 1869. An application was afterwards made on her behalf to stay the proceedings, on the ground that she was not of sound mind, and was, therefore, unable to plead and to give instructions for her defence, and the application was supported by affidavits. Counter-affidavits were filed on behalf of the petitioner, with the view of showing that Lady Mordaunt was feigning insanity in order to avoid pleading to the petition, and on the 27th of July, 1869, an order was made that her ladyship's father, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, should appear as her guardian *ad litem*, for the purpose of raising the question as to her state of mind. On the 30th of July, 1869, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe accordingly entered an appearance, and alleged that at the time when the citation in this suit was served on the respondent, to wit, on the 30th of April, 1869, the respondent was not of sound mind, and that she has not since been and is not now of sound mind. The petitioner having taken issue on this allegation, the question was ordered to be tried before the Court by a special jury, and it now came on for trial.

The limited accommodation of the Court was hardly sufficient for the witnesses and others who were obliged to be present, but besides these there was an inconveniently large attendance of spectators, including a crowd of barristers who were not engaged in the case, and the atmosphere was so oppressive that one of the witnesses nearly fainted in the box.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Spinks, Q. C., and Mr. Inderwick appeared for Sir Charles Mordaunt, the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for Sir T. Moncreiffe, the guardian *ad litem* of Lady Mordaunt; Mr. Lord and Mr. Jeune watched the case for the co-respondents.

The affirmative of the issue being upon the guardian of the respondent,

Dr. Deane opened the case. He said that although this suit was brought by reason of alleged adultery with certain persons, the question of adultery was not the question now to be decided, and he begged the jury to dismiss entirely from their minds the very existence of such a case. For the purpose of the inquiry into which they were about to enter, it mattered not whether Lady Mordaunt was the most guilty woman in the world or the most loyal and devoted of wives. The question they would be asked to decide was whether on a certain day, and since that day, Lady Mordaunt had or had not been of sound mind. Such an inquiry as the present was entirely new in that Court. In other Courts the proceeding was familiar enough and there were many criminal trials in which the question arose. The principle upon which this proceeding was based was that no man should be put on his trial when unable to defend himself owing to an affliction which could only be ascribed to the visitation of God. Many such cases were to be found in the law books, and one of the best to which he could refer them was that of the trial of Frith for high treason, in the 22d volume of the *State Trials*, p. 318. In that case the presiding Judge charged the jury as follows:—

"The inquiry which you are now called upon to make is not whether the prisoner was in this unfortunate state of mind when the accident happened, nor is it necessary to discuss or inquire at all what effect his present state of mind might have whenever that question comes to be discussed; but the humanity of the law of England falling into that which common humanity, without any written law suggests, has prescribed that no man shall be called upon to make his defence at a time when his mind is in that situation as not to appear capable of so doing; for, however guilty he may be, the inquiry into his guilt must be postponed to that season, when by collecting together his intellects, and having them entire, he shall be able so to model his defence as to ward off the punishment of the law; it is for you, therefore, to inquire whether the prisoner is now in that state of mind; and, inasmuch as an artful man may put on appearances which are not the reality of the case, I think the counsel for the prisoner have judged extremely proper for your satisfaction and the public's, not to suffer your judgment to proceed on that which the prisoner has now said, though that is extremely pregnant with observation; but they have called witnesses, and gone back to the earlier period of his life, and stated to you at the time when the two letters were written, the language of which you have heard, which seems to me not to leave any doubt on any man's mind. Therefore, the question the Court proposes to you now is, whether the prisoner is at this time in a sane or insane state of mind."

This, he contended, was the very state in which the case of "Mordaunt v. Mordaunt" now stood for their consideration, and in the case of the "Queen v. Goode" (7, *Adolphus and Ellis*), the prisoner, when arraigned, having shown unmistakable signs of derangement, the jury was empannelled to try whether he was capable of defending himself at the time, and the inquiry in all such cases was limited to this question,—Was the person accused in a state to give instructions for his defence? It was on the 30th of April last that the citation and petition were served on Lady Mordaunt, and consequently from that date the state of her mind would become the subject of investigation, although it was not until the 31st of July that the question was put into a proper shape to receive an answer from the jury. The question, therefore, they would now be called upon to decide was whether Harriett Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, was on the 30th of April of sound mind and had since been so. Two theories might be advanced to explain the facts which he was about to bring before them in evidence, —one which he would have to support, and another which Serjeant Ballantine would probably maintain. His learned friend might argue thus,—"There are certain signs and indications which would lead a casual observer to infer madness, but those symptoms are unreal and put on for a purpose and are only assumed in the presence of certain persons. Before her relations and friends she, indeed, appears to be of unsound mind, but when others are present she is not so, and has not that seeming." The answers to that argument was sufficiently obvious. How strange that a person charged with such a crime as that alleged against Lady Mordaunt should put on this appearance for the purpose of deceiving those who were most deeply interested in her welfare. The theory he should maintain was,—first, that Lady Mordaunt was really and in fact suffering from a disorder which, whether primarily or by more remote reaction, had affected her blood, and, probably acting through the nervous system, had deranged her mind; and secondly, that this complaint was existing at the time when these charges were brought against her, and had from the 30th of April, and down to last Saturday, the 12th of February, become worse and worse. Dr. Deane then mentioned the facts as they were afterwards proved in evidence, and upon which he relied in support of his case. The outward acts, he continued, which medical men, her friends, and relations would relate might, it would be argued on the other side, be merely put on for the purpose of deceiving those who watched her; but, he asked, was it possible that this young woman, not yet 22 years old, should have had sufficient strength of will, through ten long dreary months, to keep up this play. But how could they explain away what, for the purpose of distinction from outward acts, he would call the inward symptoms? Giving her full credit for stratagem, practice, and art, by what stratagem, he asked, could she govern the beat of her pulse and the throb of her heart, so as to deceive all the medical men who examined her? By what device could she regulate the appearance of her skin, and produce at will the clammy perspiration of disease? How moderate the temperature of her body so that the head should be hot and feet cold at the same moment? With what drug, not knowing the time when the medical men would visit her, could she cause her breath to emit a peculiar fœtor? These things spoke in language which could not be misunderstood. They were the result of a distempered and disordered condition of body. If deceit had really been practised, she must be indeed a remarkable deceiver to impose upon eight or ten of the wisest physicians of the United Kingdom. He concluded by expressing a hope that he had so laid the facts before them as to secure all he wished for—a calm and impartial consideration of the case.

Miss Jane Lang was the first witness called. She deposed,—On 17th of May last I became lady companion to Lady Mordaunt, who was then at Belgrave-square. I accompanied her to Worthing, and remained with her till August 18. I was constantly in the house and in attendance upon her, sleeping in an adjoining room. Her memory was often quite gone. She would ask me to help her to think. She could not remember recent events, even those which had happened on the same day. She often used her fingers in eating, and she tore her fingers with pins, which she concealed about her dress. When out walking she would pick up horse manure and dried mud with her hands. I found it difficult to make her put such things down. She showed a total want of modesty; would go about the house with scarcely any clothing, and perform the offices of nature while standing in the drawing-room or bedroom, or in bed, without any utensil. She had to be washed and dressed like a child. Sometimes she would not speak for days. She wandered about the house at night, and often came to my bed room. I ordered the servants to lock their rooms, and she asked for a hammer to break them open, as she thought Sir C. Mordaunt was locked up in them. She came done one night with only stockings, slippers, an opera cloak, and muff on. I bribed her with pennies to go quietly to bed. She once asked the flyman to lend her some money to pay himself. When out riding, she threw herself about the carriage. She complained of great pain in her head, and I applied eau de cologne, a bottle of which she once applied to her feet. Her hands and feet were always cold. She was sometimes very irritable, scolding everybody. The least noise distressed her, even the talking of persons walking in the road. There was a strange expression in her eyes. She took a dislike to some of her dresses, and said that one dress was the devil. She put one of her hats down the water-closet. She complained of things about her being dirty, and of seeing black things floating about. She would pick up pennies and hide them. When I first went she would not eat, for fear of poison, and I was obliged to feed her. She would try to control herself before strangers, which made her more excited afterwards. When she thought no one was watching her she showed these symptoms most. Her sleep was very irregular. I saw her last Monday at Bromley. For about 10 minutes she behaved very well, but then threw herself on the floor, went on her hands and knees, ate a piece of coal, and wandered about the house.

Cross-examined.—I formerly resided with her parents. My father is a doctor at Newcastle. Her mother came to see her while I was staying with her, and also two of her sisters. I never conversed with her about anything her mother, Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, had told me. She once referred to her confinement.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine proposed to ask the witness whether Lady Mordaunt ever referred to acts of impropriety with any person.

Dr. Deane objected to this, as opening the question or presumption of her guilt or innocence, and as immaterial to the present issue; but

His Lordship held that any reference made to events which happened at the time of Lady Mordaunt's confinement had a bearing on the state of her memory and ordinary intelligence.

Cross-examinations continued.—She never accused herself of improper conduct with any gentleman, and never alluded to such a thing, nor conveyed any such idea. She mentioned the names of acquaintances, and talked of inviting them to make a party, so as to make her life less dull. One day, when pretty well, she referred to her confinement. She sometimes asked after her child, but did not refer to its having been born with an affection of the eyes. She talked of Sir Charles's journey to Norway, and of his having proposed that she should go too. She did not say he had wished her to go. I don't remember that she gave any reason why she did not go. She slept alone, Mrs. Caruthers sleeping in the adjoining room. She was allowed scissors, &c., sometimes. She asked me to get a check-book, but I did not, and she drew no checks while I was there. The checks produced are entirely in her handwriting. Lady Louisa Moncreiffe had told me of certain statements which Lady Mordaunt had made a few days after her confinement, and had mentioned certain names. I asked her, towards the end of July, whether she remembered what she had said when ill, and she replied, "I remember what it was said I had said, but I did not say it." She said nothing further, and I did not refer to the subject again. I think she understood to what I alluded. Lady Louisa came down in July, and was with her about three hours altogether. The letters produced are in Lady Moncreiffe's writing.

Dorothy Frances Caruthers.—I have been accustomed to the care of persons of weak mind. I went to Lady Mordaunt at Worthing on the 31st of May, and remained till the end of August. I slept in the adjoining dressing-room. She had a bad memory, and talked very little, sometimes not speaking for an hour. She refused her food, thinking it was poisoned, but when she began ate it ravenously with her fingers. She would pick articles of clothing to pieces with pins. When out riding she would laugh and spit much, and try to get out when the horses were going fast. Sometimes she refused to be washed, and would relieve herself on the floor of her bedroom or of the closet, as also in bed. She would besmear herself with the evacuations if not prevented. This happened twice or thrice. She was not at all ashamed of such conduct. One dress she objected to as connected with the devil. She complained of heat and pain in the head. She would come to me and tell me my head was hot or my feet were cold, instead of her own. She had a very vacant look. She was very anxious to have money, and once having picked up some pennies from the dressing-table gave the butler a penny to get some tooth powder and wished the rest to be laid out in postage-stamps. She would become very excited and box my ears without any provocation. I removed her dressing-case from her room because she so frequently asked for things out of it, but she afterwards frequently asked for it. The state I have described lasted all the time I was there.

Cross-examined.—A piano, books, and drawing materials were in the room. She very seldom played, and, though she would sit with a book in her hand, I don't think she read it. I did not allow her to go to shop, as I thought she would have chosen a lot of things she could not have. She frequently wished to go shopping. Dr. Tuke sent for me to go. I never mentioned to her the circumstances of her confinement. She referred to her baby, and said she did not like babies, and wished to kill it. She gave no reason, but only laughed. She wished to go up to London. I went with the impression that she was a lunatic, and treated her as such.

Re-examined.—I don't know that I was ever told she was a lunatic, but I concluded so from Dr. Tuke having sent for me, and from my having been an attendant on lunatics. She was angry when not allowed to go to London. She wanted to go to Walton and also to see Sir Charles, and for her baby to be sent her. She at first frequently spoke of Sir Charles, and before I left was angry, I think, that he did not come to her.

Jane Keddle.—I went as companion to Lady Mordaunt last October, and have remained with her since at Bickley. At times she takes her meals very quietly, but at others eats ravenously, and occasionally with her fingers. She helped at dinner at first, but sometimes would sit looking at the dish without helping herself or me, and after beginning would lay down the knife and fork, consequently I had to help instead. When out walking she would sometimes sit down on the ground and scrape the mud with her hands. When out driving she speaks little, but indulges in bursts of causeless laughter, and recently she has tried often to get out of the carriage. She often spits out of the window. Her face is frequently puckered up as if deep in thought, and at other times she looks quite wild and excited. She seems unable to carry on rational conversation; if she makes a remark it is some silly one, and if questioned she seldom answers. When out walking she will try to snatch children's hats off, and recently she went up to a beggar woman and gave her a dead leaf. The woman said, "Poor thing, God bless her." She will not do any sewing that is set her, and frequently holds a book in her hand upside down. At first she could play entire pieces on the piano, but she can now only get through a few bars. She frequently writes; the papers produced are in her writing, which I have collected from her writing-case from time to time. She frequently destroys her music-books and clothes by burning them or tearing them up. She throws herself violently down on her face or back. At times she eats a large quantity of meat, but more frequently pastry. She eats coal, cinders, and "fluff" off the carpet. She seems contented and happy, though at times angry. Her baby came the Saturday after I went there, and stayed about three weeks. She only had it three or four times, and did not seem to comprehend it was a baby. She put it on the floor and told it to amuse itself with a book, though it was only seven months old. She was not left alone with it. She took it out in the carriage several times, but took little notice of it. She put it once on the edge of the sofa, and it would have fallen if I had not saved it. She seems to have lost all sense of delicacy or decency. I remember playing whist with her with Dr. Wood. Her present state is decidedly worse than when I first went. Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Gull wished me to go.

Cross-examined.—My last situation was that of lady superintendent of a small hospital. I have never been with lunatics before. Dr. Reynods told me she had suffered from some illness, and that it was supposed to have affected her mind. I kept a diary a short time to assist the doctors in forming an opinion, but burnt it because I should have had to put down many unpleasant things, and I did not anticipate the case would come into court. I destroyed the diary because it recorded an act of indelicacy which I did not wish others to see. Mr. Hannay, Sir C. Mordaunt's solicitor, heard me read extracts from it. He told me he was afraid the case would come into court. I have written twice to Lady Louisa Moncreiffe. I had a letter from her in December, but think I destroyed it. She has been down three times, but did not stay in the house. She was alone a short time with her daughter. Lady Mordaunt's father has been down three or four times, but she would not remain with him. She got up once and went up to her bedroom, leaving him. I have read her paragraphs I have seen in the papers respecting her case, but she has only laughed at them. Her maid sleeps in the room with her.

Re-examined.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray have visited her. We took her once to Mr. Murray's, in London, returning the same day.

Sarah Barker.—I am lady's-maid to Lady Mordaunt and have been with her since the 31st of August. I sleep in her bed-room, and see her constantly, as the house is very small. I have tried to converse with her, but she cannot talk collectedly. Her memory on some points is good, on others bad. She remembers remote better than recent dates. She is quite indifferent about dress, and destroys her clothes. As to personal cleanliness I can only compare her to a beast of the field; she is not human. I came up to London to Chester-square (Mr. Murray's) in September, and called for her again in the evening. I frequently walked out with her. Sometimes she throws herself on the ground, or goes into shops and asks for articles she does not want. I have been obliged to use force to pull her out. She spits out of the carriage frequently. She got out once while it was in motion, and ran up the hill. I lock her bed-room door at night, because she had frequently left it and gone into the passage or drawing room. I had also seen her go into the butler's bed-room at the further end of the passage in her nightdress. She has become decidedly worse. She did not appear to care for her baby, though she has nursed it. Dr. Gull and Dr. Reynolds sent me to Bickley.

Cross-examined.—I previously lived in Paris, in the service of a young French lady. I have also lived in Orchard-street, Portman-square, at Dr. Squire's. I kept a diary about a month, but destroyed it after giving what was in it to the lawyer, as I thought there would be no further use for it. Sir C. Mordaunt's lawyer told me to keep it. I gave my evidence to him in November, and he told me he should not call me here. Lady Mordaunt has never referred to her separation from Sir Charles.

By the Court.—My last situation was at Mrs. Grubb's, in Gordon-square, and I was there until I went to Lady Mordaunt.

Dr. William Overend Priestly.—I am fellow of the College of Physicians and lecturer of King's College Hospital. I have for many years been medical attendant to various members of Sir T. Moncreiffe's family, including Lady Mordaunt. On the 6th of last May I went to Walton-hall, with Sir James Alderson and Dr. Harington Tuke. I have a few notes made immediately after my return. We were ushered into the luncheon-room, where Lady Mordaunt was. She recognized me. She was writing at a table to Sir Charles. She was at first somewhat cordial, but soon became taciturn, and conversations was impossible. She answered me about her condition at first in monosyllables, and to further question gave me no answer. We lunched with her. Her sister, Mrs. Forbes (who has been recently confined, and is not yet convalescent), was also there. We could get no conversation with her. Sometimes she answered questions and sometimes not. On getting to the door in order to leave the room, she stood still and appeared to have lost consciousness. Her sister led her away. I went up to her sitting-room with the other two physicians. We found her greatly distressed and in tears. We all attempted conversation with her, but I don't think I got a reply to a single question. We were with her altogether three or four hours. Each of us saw her alone. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May I saw her in Belgrave-square, twice with Dr. Gull. We agreed that she was of unsound mind, and quite incapable of managing her own affairs. Her memory was almost annihilated. I could make her understand only the simplest things, even those being doubtful, and I gathered from her attendants that her habits were those of a person of unsound mind. She seemed weak physically, her pulse being languid, and her general health impaired, but her mental powers were especially impaired. There is a close connexion between hysteria and catalepsy. Catalepsy is caused by some serious derangement of the nervous system, and it has great tendency to drift into something else. Catalepsy is not necessarily associated with unsoundness of mind, though it may accompany or follow it. Her countenance had an expression of vacuity and mental weakness. I have not seen her since May.

Cross-examined.—It is difficult to define hysteria; the symptoms are very Protean in their form, and many persons are subject to it. Lady Mordaunt was always very sensitive, but I had seen no indication of hysteria in her before. Her manner on leaving the room was a mild form of catalepsy. It is not a common disease. I had attended her before, and should have attended her in her confinement (the 28th of February) had it not been premature. I have seen Lady Louisa Moncreiffe several times. The first suggestion of insanity to me was by letters shown me by her sister, Mrs. Forbes, a fortnight after her confinement. I inquired into the character of the confinement and into statements she had made, which I learnt from Sir T. Moncreiffe. I heard she had imputed to herself impropriety, and I considered that when giving my opinion. In my certificate I said she was "suffering from puerperal insanity, accompanied by delusions, some of which still exist." She thought she was still mistress in her own house, and that Sir Charles had only left her for a short time, whereas he had permanently left her, and she had other delusions. I excluded from consideration the statements as to acts of impropriety, as I was not certain whether they were delusions or not, while there were others which were unmistakeably delusions. I thought it very probable, however, the self-accusations were delusions. I thought it quite possible she might have detailed accounts which were perfectly true, and yet be suffering from puerperal insanity, but such self-accusations in the majority of cases are not true. Even if detailed statements of transactions with four or five gentlemen had proved to be entirely correct, I should still have thought her suffering from puerperal insanity, accompanied by delusions. I was informed she had been very excitable after her confinement and had picked at things which she imagined she saw in the air. Puerperal insanity may or may not be associated with delusions. Mrs. Forbes told me she still believed herself to be poisoned. I made no inquiries to satisfy myself whether the statements about certain gentlemen were true or false. I had no means of doing so.

His Lordsip remarked that a medical gentleman could hardly have instituted such an investigation.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he now proposed to question the witness as to the circumstances of Lady Mordaunt's confinement, her previous health, and the statements she then made.

Dr. Deane objected to this, urging the propriety of excluding as far as possible everything bearing on the main issue between Sir Charles, Lady Mordaunt, and other persons, and of confining the evidence to Lady Mordaunt's state of mind. Great injustice would otherwise be done to persons who could not appear in this case, and the main issue would be gone into and prejudiced.

His Lordship, admitting that these objections had some force, said the question was whether these circumstances were material to the present issue, and the contention of the other side being that this lady was simulating insanity, he could not exclude facts which were relied upon as showing a motive for simulation.

Dr. Deane was willing at once to admit that there was the strongest motive for feigning insanity.

His Lordship asked Mr. Serjeant Ballantine what he wished to go into.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied that he wished to bring forward evidence regarding the child and a disease from which it was suffering.

His Lordship remarked that statements having, as it was alleged, been made compromising Lady Mordaunt's character, and constituting a strong motive for simulating insanity, the other side had a right to lay before the jury facts which might have been pressing on her mind and inducing her to take a particular course. If there was no question of good faith, all these matters would of course be immaterial.

Mr. Archibald, in support of the objection, cited the analogous case of an inquiry whether a person accused of murder was in a fit state to plead, in which no evidence of the principal offence was admitted, though such a charge would furnish a strong motive for simulating insanity. The inquiry ought to be restricted to the question whether Lady Mordaunt was in a fit state to give instructions to her legal advisers. The main issue would be much prejudiced by all these matters being gone into, and it would become necessary on the part of her friends to go back and examine the witnesses on all these matters from the very time of her confinement.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine contended that in the case of an inquiry into the sanity of an alleged murderer all the surrounding circumstances might be gone into.

His Lordship held that no such line could be drawn as to exclude all facts and circumstances antecedent to the 30th of April. He did not recollect a case which presented features similar to the present case. A great deal of evidence had been given to show that Lady Mordaunt's mind was affected, but her conduct was attributed on the other side to simulation, and the petitioner could not put before the jury his case on this head without showing the circumstances under which the motive for such simulation was said to have arisen. It was unfortunate that to do this involved an investigation which might have to be gone through hereafter, but he saw no possibility of excluding this evidence if the petitioner insisted that it was material. He would, however, take a note of Dr. Deane's objection.

The cross-examination was accordingly proceeded with, and the witness said,—In October, 1868, I attended Lady Mordaunt for a discharge of some kind; it was not then specific in its character, and I never thought it specific. Being further pressed on the matter, he stated that the child's affection of the eyes might have resulted either from a specific or non-specific form of disease on the part of its mother, and that the rapidity and thoroughness of its recovery furnished a strong presumption that it was not specific. The treatment for both forms would be precisely the same.

Sir James Simpson.—I am a physician practising at Edinburgh. I saw Lady Mordaunt at Walton on the 14th of April and again last Saturday, when I found her fearfully insane, a mere wreck and ruin of the mind. She was in good bodily health. I went down with her mother, and remained one hour and a half or two hours. She recognized us both, and was more alive in her mind than afterwards. She said she should like to see Sir Charles, and on being asked whether she ever wrote, said "No," this being the only rational answer which she gave the whole time. She interrupted the conversation by asking whether I had ever seen a sideboard with V.C. written on it, and on our leaving told me to be sure to send up from Edinburgh the book, glass jar, and new footman which I had ordered for her. I had not ordered such things. In half the cases of puerperal insanity the patients get well within a year; the chance of recovery then diminishes, and about a third remain permanently insane. In my opinion, Lady Mordaunt is utterly insane, and time alone will show whether she is incurable or not.

In cross-examination, the witness expressed an opinion that the insanity had commenced before the confinement, as, when taken with premonitory symptoms while driving out, Lady Mordaunt drove home, changed her dress, and went out again, which no sane woman would have done. Three days after her confinement she spoke, he was informed, of figures running along the walls. He advised that she should be placed under proper treatment, but understood that her parents had been told by a lawyer at Leamington that her removal would be an admission of her guilt. He thought her statements were probably delusions, such things being a common form of delusion in puerperal insanity. Indeed, 15 years ago, when he sent Dr. Priestly to see a patient suffering from it, she exclaimed as soon as she saw him, "There's the father of my child." (Laughter.)

Re-examined.—There were generally antecedent symptoms, especially insomnia and a deranged state of the bowels, and Lady Mordaunt had had no motion for six days, which would be a great predisposing cause.

By the Court.—Self-accusations of impropriety were a common symptom of puerperal insanity. The organ diseased gave a type to the insanity, so that with women suffering under such complaints the delusions would be more likely to be connected with sexual matters.

Dr. Tuke, Sir James Alderson, Dr. Gull, Dr. Burrows, and Dr. Russell Reynolds gave evidence of a similar character.

[To be continued.

Mr R. White.
Captain & Miss White
Mr L. A. Watkins
Mr Ramsay Wilson
Mr Cromwell Woods
Lieut.-Col Whittaker
Captain White
Captain West
Lieut Wood
Mr R. W. Woodhouse
Dr & Mrs Whitla

Major & Mrs Young
Mrs & Miss Young
Mr & Mrs C. L. Yeats
Mr T. G. Young
Mr David Young

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Mr Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Mr Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Mr & Mrs Manockjee Cursetjee
Mr C. M. Cursetjee
Miss Manockjee Cursetjee
Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee
Mr Nowrojee Pudumjee Pestonjee
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee Pestonjee
Ayah Mirza Fuzuloola, Persian Consul General
The Hon'ble Venayekrao Appa Saheb, Chief of Koorundwar
The Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
The Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy
Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee
Mr Venayekrao Jugunnathji Sunkersett
Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Mr Dosabhoy Framjee
Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy
Mr Kahandass Muncharam
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee
Mr Pestonjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy
Rao Saheb Gunputrao Moroba Pitalé
Mr Gungadas Keshordas
Mr Lukmidas Khimjee
Mr Thakurdass A. Mehta
Meer Sayud Alhumkhan, Nawab of Baibe
Mr Kanoba Kirtikar
Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr & Mrs Cursetjee Rustomjee
Mr Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit
Dr Bhau Dajee
Mr Venayek Gungadhur Shastre
Mr Wassoodew Pandoorungjee
Mr Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr Cursetjee Furdoonjee
Mr Bhaskur Damodhur
Mr Nakhoda Mahomed Ali Rogay
Mr Cowasjee Dady Limjee
Mr Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee
Mr Dady Maneckjee Limjee
Mr N. N. Framjee
Mr Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Patel
Mr Kessowjee Naik
Hajee Ismail bin Hajee Hubib Yassoof
Mr Nana Morojee
Mr Karsandas Nensee
Mr Khunderao Chimunram
Mr Hurichund Sudasive
Mr Bala Mungesh Wagle
Mr Rughoonath Narayen
Mr Morarjee Gokaldas

Mr Vundravundas Jumnadas
Mr Nanabhoy Haridas
Mr Babajee Kasinath
Mr Moreshwur Furkhudkur
Mr Bulwunt Row Venayek Shastre
Mr Hunsraj Kurumsee
Mr Bhaskur Damodhur
Mr & Mrs Atmaram Pandoorung
Mr Ramchundra Luxamonjee
Mr Shamrow Pandoorung
Mr Vundravundas Purshotumdas
Khansaheb Cursetjee Rustomjee
Mr Munchurjee Pestonjee Wadia
Mr Limjee Maneckjee
Mr Ardaseer Kursetjee Furdoonjee
Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee
Mr Jamsetjee Poma
Mr Ardaseer Dosabhoy
Mr & Mrs Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhundoopwalla
Mr Uzum Luhiro Appajee
Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee
Mr Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee
Mr Homejee Cursetjee Dady
Mr Munchurjee Nowrojee Banajee
Mr Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta
Mr Mherjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee
Mr Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Mr Byramjee Dadabhoy
Mr Dady Nusserwanjee Dady
Mr Cowasjee Patel
Mr Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Mr Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy
Mr Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee
Mr Nusserwanjee Merwanji Patel
Mr Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy
Mr Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggur
Mr Heerjee Ardaseer Dady
Mr Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady
Mr Madhowrow Canoba
Mr Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee
Mr Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy
Mr Bomasker Balcristnajee
Mr Damoderao Balcrishnajee
Mr Syed Hussan El Edroos
Mr Dadashaw Dorabjee
Mr D. F. Cama
Mr Merwanjee Nesserwanjee
Mr Gunputrao Shreecrustna
Mr Dwarkadass Vussonjee
Mr & Mrs Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khorey
Mr Limjee Nowrojee Bunajee
Mr Dinshaw Sorabjee Moos
Mr J. A. Mendonga
Mr Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy
Mr Limjee Jamsetjee
Meer Ghoolam Baba Khan
Mr Vinayekrao Bhawoo Saheb and two sons
Mr Syed Hussan El Medini
Mr Sorabjee Nowrojee
Mr Bagwandas Purshotumdas
Mr Muckoond Ramchunder
His Highness Thakoor Kurrun Singh
His Highness Thakoor Bhopal Sing
Venayeck Wassoodew

## ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE.

PREVIOUS to the arrival of the Prince in Bombay, the inhabitants of the city and a number of the public bodies had voted addresses of welcome to His Royal Highness, and it was arranged that these should be received at Government House on Saturday. The time announced on the previous day for that purpose was a quarter past eleven, but when it was too late for a public announcement the hour was changed to half past one o'clock. This was inconvenient, for many gentlemen who had not been in the secret were at Government House sharp to the original time and learned only on arrival that the presentations would not be made for a couple of hours. A number waited patiently, whilst others drove off to business, some returning and others not. By one o'clock, however, there was a large attendance at Government House waiting to pay respects to His Royal Highness, amongst whom were the most of the sirdars and chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, a great number of military and other officers, and the following gentlemen:—the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Rev. Mr. McPherson, Dr. Hughlings, Professor Candy, Dr. Hunter, Sheriff Hunter, Messrs. W. Nicol, C. E. Chapman, Connon, Graham, Leathes, Bright, MacDonald, Douglas, Ventz, Nixon, Pollock, Taylor, Maidment, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, Framjee Nusserwanjee, V. J. Sunkersett, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Narayen Vasudewjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Varjeevundass Madhowdass, Puddumjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Vundravundass Pursotumdass, Tapidass Vurzdass, Morarjee Goculdass, Lukmidass Khimjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, Kesowjee Naik, and Muncherjee Framjee Cama. By one o'clock His Royal Highness was ready for receiving the addresses, and the presentation of these was proceeded with in the following order:—

### ADDRESS FROM SIRDARS AND CHIEFS.

The Sirdars and Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country were first conducted up to the room for the purpose of presenting an address. There were all ages and styles amongst these, from the sprightly youth in patent leather shoes to the ancient-looking chiefs who had dispensed with their shoes or sandals at the threshold of Government house and now mounted the stairs, which was lined with soldiers, in the silence of stockings or naked feet. The names of those who attended were, the Raja of Akulkote, the Chief of Sanglee, the Chief of Meernj (Anna Saheb), the elder Chief of Koorundwar (Dada Saheb), the Chief of Jamkhundee, the Hon'ble Venayek Rao Appa Saheb and Gunputrao Bappoo Saheb, Koorundwarkurs, the Punt Prutineedhee of Kurar, the Punt Sucheo of Bhore, the Chief of Jutt, and the Chief of Vinchoor. As soon as these had entered the room the Raja of Kolapore, as representing them, advanced to the Prince and read the following address:—

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country beg to welcome your Royal Highness to the Capital of Western India, and to offer an expression of our fervent loyalty and attachment to the throne of Her Gracious Majesty.

We regard it as a special mark of Her Majesty's interest in the welfare of the Chiefs and people of India that she has sent your Royal Highness to visit this distant portion of her dominions.

No event since the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct government of her Indian Empire has so rejoiced the hearts of all classes of her subjects as the presence of your Royal Highness amongst us.

We hail it as an auspicious circumstance that it has fallen to your Royal Highness to inaugurate the complete establishment of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which now connects the most remote provinces of Hindoostan with our own Presidency city. The commercial and social intercourse which this railway line will facilitate between districts of India hitherto separated by wide rivers and stupendous mountain-chains cannot fail to have an important influence on the moral and material prosperity of the varied races inhabiting this vast country.

We shall esteem it a high privilege if we are permitted to commemorate the visit of your Royal Highness to India by associating the name of your Royal Highness with some perpetual memento for the public good, to which end we have raised by subscription amongst us a sum of rupees thirty thousand, feeling sure that this form of giving expression to our loyal feelings will be more acceptable to your Royal Highness than the most costly Nuzzurs we could present.

We beg to add that we have placed this sum at the disposal of our respected Governor, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, to be devoted to any object that he may consider worthy to be associated with the name of your Royal Highness.

We remain, with every feeling of devotion and loyalty, your Royal Highness's faithful and very humble servants.

After reading the address, the Raja presented it to His Royal Highness, who promised that an answer would be sent. The several sirdars and chiefs were presented to the Prince before retiring.

### ADDRESS FROM THE COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The address by the inhabitants of Bombay, prepared in terms of the resolution of a public meeting lately held in the Town Hall, and numerously signed by the inhabitants, was the next on the list. This was brought up by Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, as convener of the Reception Committee, and accompanied by the members thereof and by the whole of the Bombay gentlemen whose names we have given as present during the day. His Highness Aga Khan, his son and secretary were also, on invitation, amongst the deputation. The address was as follows:—

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We Her Majesty's faithful servants, the undersigned members of the general community of Bombay, desire respectfully and affectionately to welcome your Royal Highness to the Western presidency.

Simultaneously with your Royal Highness's visit to Bombay, gifted with a magnificent harbour, and already the commercial capital of India, has by the laying of the Submarine Cable, the completion of the Suez Canal and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, become at once the focus of marine, railway, postal and telegraphic communication between the East and West.

The visit of your Royal Highness will therefore be ever joyfully associated in the minds of the people of Bombay with a most eventful period, pregnant with the promise of great future prosperity to this city.

We earnestly hope that your Royal Highness will observe on all sides in this city evidences of the advancement and intelligence of the people, of the activity of every branch of commerce, and the contentment of all classes of the community.

Feeling that we owe these blessings to the benign rule of our gracious Queen, we claim to rank among the foremost in Hindustan in loyalty and attachment to the Crown.

With feelings of the deepest attachment and loyalty, we remain, with the highest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servants,

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|---|---|
| R. COUCH. | H. P. ST. G. TUCKER. |
| M. R. WESTROPP. | A. B. WARDEN. |
| L. H. BAYLEY. | T. STOCK. |
| MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY. | A. H. CAMPBELL. |
| A. R. SCOBLE. | A. D. SASSOON. |
| DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE. | G. F. HENRY. |
| DINSHAW M. PETIT. | KESSOWJEE NAIK. |
| S. MANSFIELD. | RUSTOMJEE J. JEEJEBHOY. |
| C. SARGENT. | J. GIBBS. |
| F. LLOYD. | PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE. |
| A. F. BELLASIS. | M. K. KENNEDY. |
| BYRAMJEE JEEJEBHOY. | JAMSETJEE JEEJEBHOY |
| ARTHUR CRAWFORD. | F. H. SOUTER. |
| BHAU DAJI. | VENAYEKRAO J. SUNKERSETT. |
| FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE. | SORABJEE J. JEEJEBHOY. |

&c. &c. &c.

His Royal Highness thanked Mr. Crawford, and said a reply would be sent hereafter. The members of the deputation were then introduced to the Prince and the interview terminated.

This address was enclosed in a massive cover of silver bearing nice engravings. On one half is shown the Back Bay and the Fort and harbour of Bombay; and on the other half are miniature sketches of some of the principal buildings. There is on the cover a number of heads showing some of the different races to be seen in the island. The ends and borders are tastefully ornamented with bands of wreaths, where the lotus flower and its leaf is beautifully traced. On each end are vignettes; on side the lotus, and on the other the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock.

### ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Syndicate of the Bombay University then entered with an address from the Senate. All the members of the Syndicate were present, these being the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who appeared in the robes of that office and was preceded by the Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moraba Pitale bearing the mace of the University, Professor Hughlings, Dr. Bhau Daji, the Rev. D. Macpherson, Mr. Fox, Dr. Hunter, and Professor Candy; also Mr. Taylor, the Registrar of the University.

The Vice Chancellor read the address, which was as follows:—

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We the Senate of the University of Bombay desire to offer to your Royal Highness our congratulations and hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to the City of Bombay.

The University which we represent, though incorporated only in the year 1857, has already taken firm hold on the regard of the people of Western India, as is evidenced by the continually increasing number of candidates who come to Bombay not only from every part of this Presidency, but also from the provinces beyond its confines, for the benefit of a University education.

The endowments and benefactions which have already enriched this University are proofs of the estimation in which it is held by influential members of the Native community and are important inducements to the pursuit of a liberal course of study.

We are convinced that by means of higher education the natives of India will be better able to appreciate the blessings of Her Majesty's rule, and will be gradually prepared to take a larger part in the administration of the affairs of the country.

We rejoice in this visit of your Royal Highness, as giving to all Her Majesty's subjects in India an opportunity to show their devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and family; and we doubt not that it will also help to draw close the bonds of sympathy and union between Her Majesty's Government and all classes of the people.

With the assurance of our high respect and with our earnest wishes for your Royal Highness's welfare—we have the honour to remain, your Royal Highness's most faithful and obedient servants,

(Signed by the Syndicate and Registrar.)

Office of the University of Bombay, March 1870.

No reply was made by the Prince, but he promised that an answer would be sent. The gentlemen of the deputation were then introduced by the Vice-Chancellor and afterwards withdrew.

### ADDRESS FROM THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Next was an address from H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay. This was read and presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, who was accompanied by the members of the Select Committee and the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench. The address was as follows:—

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Corporation of Justices for the City of Bombay, respectfully desire to welcome your Royal Highness to the Capital of Western India.

During the progress which your Royal Highness has made through other portions of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, other public bodies have hastened to approach you with expressions of loyalty and devotion to our most gracious Sovereign, and of affectionate attachment to yourself; but we venture to assure your Royal Highness that nowhere throughout the Queen's dominions does there exist a population by whom those feelings of loyalty and attachment are more heartily entertained than in this the earliest possession of the British Crown in the East Indies.

We trust that your Royal Highness has found, and will continue to find throughout your progress, indications of the growing prosperity of the Great Empire under the gracious rule of our beloved Queen, and that you will be able to convey to Her Majesty on your return to England the assurance that her government of this country has been fraught with the most beneficial effects as regards both the moral and material advancement of all classes of the community.

To your Royal Highness we would tender our grateful thanks for the honour you have done us by visiting our city, and with the expression of our earnest hope that your Royal Highness's future career may be attended with all happiness and prosperity.

His Royal Highness promised to send a reply, and then at the request of Mr. Scoble granted permission for the presentation of the members of the deputation. Those gentlemen who had not been already presented had the honour of being introduced to the Prince, after which the deputation withdrew.

### ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fourth and last address was that from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The gentlemen who appeared to present that were, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, Mr. Donald Graham, Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. H. E. Bright, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. C. MacDonald, C. Douglas, G. Ventz, W. Nixon and J. R. Pollock, members of the committee of management, and Mr. James Taylor, Secretary, Mr. Graham read and presented the address, which was signed by the office-bearers and committee, and was as follows:—

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce desire to approach your Royal Highness with the assurance of our high respect, to offer you our sincere congratulations, and to bid a hearty welcome to the second Son of our beloved Sovereign on this occasion of the first visit of a British Prince to the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Although the inhabitants of Bombay have not had the good fortune to be the first to welcome your Royal Highness on your landing on the shores of India, we feel assured, that in loyalty to the throne and in devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and family, they yield to none of their fellow-subjects in any quarter of Her Majesty's dominions.

Your Royal Highness comes amongst us at a time when the thoughts and feelings of this great mercantile community have been stirred by recent events intimately connected with the present prosperity and the future greatness of Bombay.

The recent opening of the Suez Canal has provided the means of direct steam communication between India and England, and the leading nations of Europe, and the effect on Bombay is already observable in the increase of steam-ship arrivals which now appear in our Harbour.

Your Royal Highness lately assisted at the opening of a portion of the G. I. P. Railway, which was the only link still wanting to complete the chain in a line of railway communication connecting Bombay with Calcutta, commenced nearly twenty years ago, and exhibiting, in scaling the heights of the Western Ghaut the triumph of engineering science over the apparently insurmountable barriers of nature.

The largest steam-ship which has yet been built left these shores a few weeks since with the Submarine Cable, now being laid between Bombay and Suez; and this cable—when supplemented by the other lines which have been projected and are now in progress—will ultimately connect England not merely with Bombay and the rest of India, but also with the whole of Her Majesty's possessions in Australia and the East, as well as with our fellow-subjects in the Western hemisphere,—by a line of submarine telegraph nearly encircling the Globe, and with the entire management placed in English hands.

The visit of your Royal Highness at such a time will be associated in our memories with these important events, and give to them in the minds of the great body of the people fresh and additional interest.

As a member of Her Majesty's Naval Service—a service specially dear to the hearts of her subjects from the ennobling associations connected with its glorious history, extending over a period of centuries—your Royal Highness will, we trust, examine with interest the capacious Harbour, to which Bombay is mainly indebted for the position it occupies amongst the cities of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and which is the only harbour in the East fitted to receive a Naval force suited for any emergency.

In the City of Bombay itself your Royal Highness will be interested in observing—as your time may permit—the Native portion of the community, who are not more remarkable for the variety of their castes, customs, and costumes, than for their industry and energy, and their loyal feeling to the government of the Queen, whose able and wise rule in this country is doing so much to develope the best qualities of all classes of our Native fellow-subjects.

With our earnest prayer for the health and prosperity of your Royal Highness, and that you may be spared to fill a long career of future usefulness—in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—we have the honour to remain, your Royal Highness's most faithful and obedient servants,

(Sd. by the Committee of Management and the Secy.)

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, March 1870.

As in the case of the other addresses, the Prince promised to send an answer to the address, and the members of the deputation were presented to His Royal Highness.

### RECEPTION OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

After the presentation of all these addresses the deputations left Government House, and in the afternoon the Prince was waited on by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Raja of Kolapore, and H. H. the Rao of Kutch. A short private interview was held with these chiefs and presents were offered to His Royal Highness.

## THE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE great features of Saturday's proceedings were the general illuminations throughout the city, and the display of fireworks on the Reclamation Ground, Back Bay, which was to be witnessed by H. R. H. the Duke. Throughout the day there was a very strong breeze blowing, which threatened to prevent the lights in exposed places from burning in the evening; the wind, however, fortunately fell about dusk, though a breeze remained strong enough to give great annoyance and in many places to mar the effect of the illuminations by blowing out numbers of the lights. Two accidents that occurred in consequence of the wind are to be much deplored. The first was the fall of an arch which was being put up across Shaik Memon Street, by which unfortunately a man was killed, the second the fall of a fine transparency, together with the arch on which it was erected, before the violence of the wind. It stood at the beach end of the avenue from Church-gate Street across the Esplanade. The felicitous idea of representing the nymph from whom the Prince's ship derives her named occurred to Mr. Kipling, and he realized it with great skill. Galatea, at once a bold and graceful figure, was seen sailing in a shell over a green sea illumined by a rising sun. The effect was most striking, and the picture singularly appropriate, and all who saw it felt genuine regret that so fine a work should have been destroyed.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and suite, was, according to the published programme, to have left Government House, Parell, at about eight o'clock for the purpose of seeing the illuminations and of witnessing the display of fireworks on the Esplanade. The fact that a Prince of the Royal House of England was to pass along Parell Road to the Fort in the evening was known in every street, lane, and gully in the city, and every one was determined if possible to see the son of the mighty Empress who from afar rules these realms. The people of the Orient, who in all ordinary matters display so much apathy, in this case appeared to have been roused by a thoroughly universal and strong desire to see the Prince and the grand tumasha; and even before dusk hundreds of thousands of the teeming population of the backstreets in the native town were crowding to the main road along which the procession was to pass. After seven o'clock, the bazaars on the way to be followed by the Duke of Edinburgh were lined on each side by immense crowds of natives, of every creed and caste. The police arrangements, however, were well carried out, and the sepoys were able without much effort to keep the crowds quiet and in order. In the crowded bazaars there were many false alarms, and often a hum ran along the line, and the immense crowds were on the tiptoe of expectation. But it was nearly nine o'clock before the Prince and party left Government House. The first sign of the approach of the party was a mounted policeman, who galloped along to prepare the police for the advent of the party: then came the carriage with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, escorted by a large troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, preceded by the carriage of Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, and followed by a number of other carriages from Government House. These again were followed by the carriages of the general public, which fell in with the procession as it moved along.

For several days, as may be imagined, the residents and shopkeepers along the line of road to be taken by the Prince were hard at work, determined to produce a fine display, and each vieing with his neighbour as to who would have the finest decorations or illuminations. To see the preparations being pushed forward on Saturday really made one wonder where all the coolies and work people came from; all along the four miles from the Fort to Parell large numbers of men were at work, and working with a will, during the whole day, and in the afternoon the view along any portion of the road was exceedingly pretty. Flag-makers must have made fortunes, but we are afraid they have now made as many flags as will serve Bombay almost for ever; so that it is possible that they may now, with Othello, say that their occupation's gone. Almost every house displayed something in the way of flags, and millions of butties and lamps were arranged on the house fronts.

It would be impossible to mention every illumination which at any ordinary tumasha might be considered worthy of being spoken about; but we may mention the principal objects which would be likely to attract attention on the route taken by the illustrious party on their way to and from the Fort. And first on coming on to the main Parell Road, the eye was attracted and startled by a magnificent display in front by the illumination of the Elphinstone College and Victoria Museum. Passing under a triumphal arch close to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, which were gaily and tastefully decorated, the procession approached the two buildings mentioned above, and a description in detail of the illuminations on these buildings will be necessary to give any one who did not see them an idea of their appearance. Taking the Elphinstone College—or we should rather say the Cowasjee Jehanghier Building, Elphinstone College, for that we believe is the proper name of the building—the whole of it had been magnificently lighted up. For several days a large number of men, under the direction of the Public Works Department, had been engaged in making this building—(and also we may here state, the Victoria Museum)—worthy of being the first object to catch the attention of the Prince. Over the porchway of the tower of the College there was a large crown in gas, while at the sides of the projecting window was "V. R.," one letter being on each side of the windows, and above the windows a motto in gas—"Welcome Prince Alfred." The windows themselves were prettily lighted up. The fan-lights and open work was filled with coloured glass, with lamps behind it, while the outline of the windows was shown by lines of small gas jets, and a number of coloured cabin lamps swung from the brackets. The tower thus decorated formed a very fine centre-piece, and was supported by wings shown in outline with gas, the windows in which were filled with perforated devices lighted behind. The corridors were also defined with gas and hung with festoons of coloured lamps, and the railings on the first and second floor fitted with white and red cloth lighted behind. To complete the thorough illumination of the building coloured cabin lamps were hung in the eaves of the tower roof, coloured gas buckets and moon lamps placed on the dormers and roof lines and the entire roof defined by gas jets. There was some difficulty in keeping the jets on the roof alight, but otherwise the building presented a truly magnificent appearance. The Victoria Museum, which has again been completely built up to the cornices, was also elaborately lighted up, but in a different style, to suit the building. The windows of the west and south side were filled with trellis-work, in which were placed small oil lamps, the whole being backed by red cloth. On the sides mentioned, the cornices, entablatures, mouldings, architrave lines, and columns, pilasters, and window casings were all shown by lights. A favourite mode of illumination throughout the town was lighting up of the railings of compounds, but not a light was shown on the railings of the Victoria Gardens. In a few minutes the procession passed by the Mechanics' Buildings and "Sans Souci," the residence of the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, of both of which places the railings were lighted up. The trees in Mr. Sassoon's garden were also hung with Chinese lanterns, a very pretty form of illumination, especially for trees. Passing by the Scottish High School and one or two other buildings which made very creditable displays, we come to the railway bridge at Byculla, from which a long stretch of illuminations and decorations of different kinds met the view. Tanks are usually capable of being illuminated with great effect, and the Saklee Tank, close to the railway, had been lighted with thousands of butties, the reflection of which upon the water was dazzling. From the railway bridge to the beginning of the bazaar there was an almost continuous line of light, principally by lines of small arches of single palm leaves, with pendant lights, a simple but pretty form of illuminating. In this stretch there were several points of interest, such as the Byculla School, the railings of which were lighted, and the gateway of which was surmounted by an arch of evergreens bearing the word "Welcome;" and the Railway Mechanics' Buildings, dressed up with bunches of railway signal flags, and illuminated by a row of railway lamps, showing different colours. Before entering the bazaar we come to the Synagogue, which was brilliantly lighted inside, and the boundary wall of which was shown by lines of butties. Nearly opposite to the Synagogue, Dr. Blaney had succeeded in producing a display well worthy of the great attraction which it proved to have for passers by. Above the gateway to his garden, as a centre-piece, was a large painted transparency of the Queen, and on each side of Her Majesty's figure were scrolls bearing the motto "Long live our Sailor Prince." At the sides of the gateway, and consequently as a setting to the transparency, were flags, and the whole gateway and wall were lighted up with oil lamps. On the boundary wall at one side of the gate was another transparency of a crown, and in large letters the motto, "*Cead mille a failthe.*" And then all this was backed by an archway of lights above the centre garden walk, and hundreds of pretty Chinese lanterns hung both in festoons and here and there amongst the branches. The charming success of this display showed that it was to be regretted that Chinese lanterns had not been more liberally used generally in the illuminations; had such lanterns been hung for instance in the trees on the Esplanade, they would have produced a perfect fairy scene.

Up to this point there had been what might be said to be crowded streets; but on entering Bhendy Bazaar, and all along till it debouched on the Esplanade, the procession passed through continuous and unbroken lines of people eight or ten deep. To every one who passed along in the procession, even to the Prince, who by this time has, we dare say, seen almost every costume in the world, the crowd must in itself have been interesting to a very high degree. In no city in the East does one see such a heterogeneous mixture of races as in Bombay. In any large crowd in our bazaars Hindoos of every caste, from the Brahmin to the unclean, and Mussulmans, Turks, and Parsees, Chinese and Seedees, the Mogul, the Persian, Turkoman, and sons of the Arabian deserts, may be seen jostling each other for places, usually without any disturbance. These in their characteristic costumes, with many others of all shades of colour, and presenting interesting peculiarities of physiognomy, were to be seen in abundance jumbled and wedged together in the crowded bazaar, and were perhaps quite as interesting as the illuminations which were to be seen on every side. Such then was the crowd into which the procession entered as it reached the Bhendy Bazaar.

But we must not forget the illuminations. Throughout the whole native town, the streets were illuminated much as they are at Dewallee time, with the addition in several places of gas. The railing of the Grant Medical College was on its front and south side hung with oil butties, and though it is somewhat off the route we may mention that Baboola Tank was brilliantly lighted. The lights reflected on the water, and the Musjid at the south end, gave the tank an exceedingly pretty appearance. Most people in passing along Bhendy Bazaar, especially new arrivals, have admired the pretty little mosque called the Nawab's Musjid. This musjid, with its dome, walls, and minarets painted white and green, usually looks beautiful; and as one might have expected this building, decorated and illuminated, was one of the most attractive features in the bazaar. On the walls of the musjid were placed flowering plants and rows of lights, while the dome outside was entirely covered with oil buckets, and the space inside was filled with coloured light. The dome, and also the graceful minarets, were surmounted with flags, and the general view of the building was very striking. Besides the usual illuminations seen at Dewallee time in the Mombadavie and Kalbadavie districts, along the front of the lapidaries' bazaar and other places were placed lines of palm-leaf arches, with pendant lights; and every verandah and corridor was crowded by men and women anxious to obtain a sight of the Prince as he passed. The front of Mombadavie Chowkey was prettily lighted up. In that district many of the native merchants made very creditable displays. Amongst others we may mention Mr. Sewlall Motelall, whose house was brilliantly illuminated on every flat, at the entrance to the building being numerous gas globes and gold plated chandeliers; while from one of his windows a string of flags and Bohemian balls was run to a window on the other side of the street. Four or five chandeliers were also hung across the street on lines from his windows. The only other illumination of an extraordinary character before we reach the Esplanade was that of the Parsee *Punch*, who exhibited a transparency in which he himself appeared as presenting to the Prince the leading representatives of the different classes in the native community. *Punch* also displayed some other transparencies of flowers, &c.

To this stage we have been describing the illuminations as seen in driving along the line of route from Parell to the Esplanade, but such a display as there was at this point deserves more than a passing notice. The fine open space in front of the Money School had been fixed upon as the site of a grand display, the subject chosen being WAR. From Parell and Girgaum, from the Crawford Markets, Boree Bunder, and the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the end of each road was covered by an immense triumphal arch. Excellent pieces of architecture were these; a carriage drive of several lines width was left under the main key and then on either side was a subordinate archway for foot passengers. They were most substantially built, defied the winds of Saturday, and safely bore elaborate decorations of flowers, tumbler lamps, flags, and pennants. Above the centre of each arch was placed a large double transparency, and there was also one on each of the side arches; and when these were lit; when revolving crowns, twinkling stars, and changing lights were visible from either side; when the *bhutties* burned, glimmered or died out despite the efforts of the numerous mussals perched on each arch like so many little demons; when the little flags fluttered and the glare of surrounding lights shone over the scene, the arches indeed looked splendidly. Then between each road were a number of Venetian masts—lamps enclosed in coloured gauze which gave a fine soft light—bearing on the top lots of tiny flags, and alternating with these were pyramidical stands of wood studded with oil lamps; the masts and pyramids being connected with long lines of flowers. Such was the outline of the triangle, a finely varied, soft-looking scene; the interior held the hard harsh appurtenances of war. Around the ornamental lamp a number of tall obelisks were placed. The pedestals of these were covered with rows of muskets, the edges were lit up with lamps, and in front of each was a changing transparency. Further up were escutcheons bearing, one the royal arms, another the arms of the Duke of Edinburgh, a third those of H. E. the Governor, and a fourth the Bombay arms. All the sides were similarly decorated, and then above these escutcheons were simicircles of swords, then bayonets, swords again, and so on to the summits, on each of which flags waved and lamps glistened. Interspersed between these obelisks were others bearing only lamps, and in an outer line, with the lamp still as its centre, were a number of old bronze guns all of which had doubtless seen service, good or bad, in the history of this presidency, and most if we mistake not had undergone the ceremony of spiking. Prominent among these, and indeed in the display, was a big gun that told its own tale. This was an 18 pr. brass gun, of which a painting thereon said the extreme length was 20 ft. 10 in., and the weight 7 tons. It was cast at Poona in 1771; captured at Ahmednugger by General Wellesley in 1803, and now was made of service in filling the apex of the triangle which lies between the roads from Parell and Girgaum and the beginning proper of the Esplanade Road to the Fort. These were the details of the military display; we have now only to mention the finishing stroke. That was, the complete and tasteful illumination of the front of Money School, the brilliant gas device over the porch "Welcome Prince Alfred" and the beautiful transparency, on the pediment, representing Minerva surrounded by guns and trophies of war. The transparency (by Mr. Griffiths) was very nicely finished and put quite a tone on the whole display. Approaching the Place from Parell—for as yet we have spoken only of the interior—the eye was caught by the colossal arch lit up as well as the wind would permit by numerous lamps and surmounted by three transparencies, the centre one showing "Alfred. V. R.," all floating the Union Jack. The Military Place (for that is the name we believe by which it was christened by Mr. Terry, who originated the idea and plan,) certainly showed a bold warlike display of arms and trophies surrounded by the softened light of the arches and other illuminations. It was a pity the wind would not allow the butties to light up and burn, and perhaps the effect was slightly marred by a small collection of spectators inside the place, but they made up for that by three hearty ringing cheers they gave the Prince as he drove through. Nearly 150 men of the Marine Battalion were posted round the triangle, too, and when the royal carriage was signalled each burned a port-fire, and that gave the display an impressive martial appearance as His Royal Highness drove through to the Esplanade.

The Esplanade was illuminated by numerous pyramids of lamps on either side of the main road, and indeed by pyramids all around the Esplanade. These did not burn very well however, and so the sight was not so nice as might have been expected. At times the main road was nicely illuminated by the electric light, and at least there was always a bright sight at each end. The lights in Hornby Row were seen on the left, and on the intermediate road there were illuminations on the two new houses, so peculiarly constructed and aptly described as the "Bombay Work Boxes." The Parsee one glared in lamps, and on the other a transparency, bearing the arms of Hungary, was exhibited by a gentleman of that Ilk.

In approaching the Fort what we would perhaps be justified in calling the finest object in the whole of the illuminations presented itself. We allude to the Frere Fountain, opposite the entrance to Church-gate Street,—and sometimes called the Flora Fountain in allusion to the handsome figure surmounting it. Nothing could have been in better taste than the whole of this illumination. Gas jets in ordinary globes, with gas stars at regular intervals, encircled the lower basin: there were similar lights round the upper basin also; some flowers were judiciously distributed amongst the four sitting female figures there, one having them in her hand, another as a garland round her head; above these another circle of gas jets; still higher a gas star on each of the medallions, with coloured lamps above and beneath; and a star at the back of the head of the fair figure of Flora, surmounting all. But the finest feature in this illumination remains to be mentioned. In the arch over the upper basin (just about the centre of the structure) were flowers and evergreens, with coloured lamps furnished with strong reflectors in the corners; and the water of the fountain forming here a volume of spray had a lovely tint communicated to it by these coloured lamps.

An object which attracted everybody's eye hereabouts, though the eye could not linger long upon it, was a powerful electric light, belonging to Mr. Fleury of Calcutta, and exhibited from the roof of the Oriental Bank. The natives seemed amazed at its brilliancy, and it would be odd if some rajas have not already been enquiring the price. We imagine however the Prince got enough of it, as it was kept rather persistently upon him.

The triumphal arch, a really substantial *looking* structure, over the entrance of the road running from the neighbourhood of the Fountain to the Back Bay promenade, deserves to be styled a real work of art. It was illuminated on both sides. Besides the oil lights which covered a great part of it there were numerous transparencies, done in an admirable style. It was much to be regretted that here as at other places the lights were not sufficiently strong to show off the transparencies as they ought to have been. But we must not on that account fail to give credit to the artists who did the work of drawing so admirably. Along the top of the arch, on each side, was a series of sixteen heads of men and women, representing Hindoos, Parsees, Mussulmans, Jews, Arabs, Chinese, and others. The features and expressions were true to the life, and the most humble spectator could not repress a "wah, wah," and grin of appreciation as he looked at them. Take for instance the coolee fisherman, the snake charmer, and the Sindee, whom we name as random examples: nothing could be truer to the life than those representations. We believe the greater number of the heads are the work of Mr. Griffiths, and that Mr. Terry, Mr. Paris, and Mr. Higgins also contributed. Under this part of the arch, again on both sides, was a transparency bearing "Welcome to Bombay." On the spandrels of the arch were figures of native women, one of them a Parsee, the other three Hindoos, reclining backward in the form of a curve—large in size, and admirably executed. These also were done by Mr. Griffiths. At the sides, on a level with these figures, were a number of fantastic Galateas, of the mermaid sort,—decidedly fishy altogether. Beneath these, again, were the royal arms on the one side of the arch, and on the other side the Duke's. Flags and pennants waved from the top of the arch.

The road down to the beach was illuminated with pyramids of oil lights, between which were obelisks bearing arms and flags.

Before rejoining the Prince in his route we shall take a rapid survey of a part of the Fort which is most conveniently taken up at this stage.

Treacher and Co., occupying a fine building in a most prominent situation, were bound of course to do something handsome; and they did it. Their illumination was exceedingly attractive, notwithstanding the fact that the violence of the wind in the course of the day had done some damage to their transparencies. On the front of the building, at the top, there was "God Save the Queen" in large gas letters; under it a star; and under that again, three stars, the centre one enclosing a coronet and the Duke's initials. Over the porch was a revolving transparency having in its centre a portrait of the Queen. On the side of the building facing the Esplanade road there was, under the upper floor, a large transparency bearing the motto "Labor omnia vincit," and under the balustrade of the terrace lower down a similar transparency, "Ne cede malis." On the sides of the terrace were two semi-circular pictorial transparencies illustrative of Progress and Perseverance. The principal outlines of the building, also, were brought out by means of alternate white and green lamps. Altogether Treacher & Co.'s display was worthy of them and had the merit, which was not everywhere remarked, of being pretty perfect in the application of lights.

The spacious and magnificent new building adjoining Treacher's on the south side, and intended for the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, was the scene of a very tasteful design. There are two upper floors, each having eleven fine large windows facing the front, and all the windows were illuminated with white lamps, in such a manner as to bring out their shape perfectly. The centre window of the first floor was occupied by a large transparency of the French arms, having on one side the French and on the other the British flag. Under the arch of each of the windows were two French flags, crossed, and to carry out the national idea still further the balustrades were illuminated along the whole length, on the first floor with a red, on the second with a white, and on the parapet with a blue transparency. Nothing could have been more tasteful than the general conception.

Between the French Bank and Watson's new (hotel) building there were no buildings sufficiently far advanced to be made use of for the purposes of an illumination. Of Watson's house we may mention that it had some fine big flags on the top, which showed to advantage during the day. The flags of course were in their element when the wind was blowing. At the front of the building was a gas star.

Rampart Row on the other side was profusely and tastefully lighted.

The Oriental Bank, at the north end, first calls for notice. At the end nearest the Frere Fountain there was a large gas crown; over the entrance at the front were two gas stars with "Welcome"; a transparency of the British arms shone at either end of the first floor, and on the upper floor also right above the door; the house all round was illuminated with oil lamps; flags, (crossed) decorated the windows, and numerous pennants fluttered gaily at the roof. The balustrades were set off with transparencies after the same fashion as at the French Bank.

Next to the Oriental Bank, at Messrs. Ritter Molkenteller and Co.'s there were flags hung out and a transparency of "V R" over the door.

The British India Telegraph Company had a large "Welcome" up.

Our respected and venerable friend the P. and O. came out in characteristic and tasteful style. A large transparency represented the badge of the Company, which consists (we need hardly tell persons who have seen it for weeks together on plates and table-cloths and no end of things) of the rising sun, partially visible. Of course "Quis separabit" was under it. Oil lamps of various colours were freely employed and there was "V. R." in crystals with a powerful reflector behind. At the edge of the footpath were two arches of evergreens, decked with Chinese lanterns, and an additional feature was a chain of Chinese lanterns on either side from the roof to the solitary trees in front of the Company's office. Further a number of plants were arranged on the pathway, with a row of lights behind.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers displayed at their Rampart Row entrance a big Dutch flag and the Dutch arms, over the latter the words "Consulaat der Nederlanden" and under it the motto "Je maintiandrai." The gate was illuminated also with oil lamps.

Next door Messrs. S. P. Dhunjeebhoy and Co. were lighted up with oil lamps, and displayed "V. R." with an anchor and crown over it.

The spacious front of the Agra Bank was lighted all over with oil and had "V. R." at the top floor.

Further on, the building occupied by the National Bank of India and Messrs. Blascheck and Co. was elaborately illuminated with oil lamps all over, having on the first floor a series of stars of tasteful designs, on the top a large crown with "V R" on each side and a star at each end.

Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co had a row of coloured lamps over the door, and above it a large crown of similar lights.

Turning the corner into the next section of the Row we found the Jerusalem, a favourite resort of ship captains, gaily decked out with bunting.

The illumination of the office of Messrs David Sassoon & Co. and of the house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Gubbay, was undoubtedly one of the most successful in the Fort. Anything of that kind with which the name of the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon is connected is little likely to fail. From its situation the building was better protected from the wind than most others, and oil was not spared in endeavouring to make the design as effective as possible. The building, buildings rather, and the outer wall were all elaborately illuminated with oil lamps of different colours. At the corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row there were large and finely executed transparencies representing the royal arms, the Duke's ship Galatea, (which formed an attractive central object), the Star of India and the arms of the Sassoon family. Prominently over the Galatea was "Welcome our Sailor Prince." The garden paper lamps, also, hung up on the trees, had a very pretty effect. Altogether there were about twelve thousand lights employed on this illumination, which we must mention was under the management of Mr. Wilcox, C. E. It was greatly admired, and we are sorry the Prince had not an opportunity of seeing it. Indeed the whole of Rampart Row from Messrs. Sassoon's along to the Scotch Church presented a very fine spectacle.

The office of the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs, between Messrs. Sassoon's and the Bombay Club, was effectively illuminated with plain oil lamps and Chinese lanterns. The Bombay Club also was lighted all over, and had a gas crown over the entrance, with a gas anchor on the sun shade at each side, and, filling the space between the windows of the first floor, four stars (of oil-lamps) and an anchor at each end.

At the west corner of Bakehouse Lane Mr. E. D. Sassoon's office was illuminated with oil, "A" and an anchor being the devices exhibited; and at the other corner Sir Charles Forbes & Co. produced a very elaborate illumination, also in oil, comprising a large "Welcome" filling up the space between the first and second floors.

Nothing was done with the Wellington Fountain. There was no occasion indeed to do anything, as the Prince was not to come that way. Apollo Bunder was reserving itself for to-morrow (Tuesday) night, when the Prince is going to Elephanta and when the shipping is to be illuminated. Over the Dockyard entrance, near the Bunder road, we noticed on Saturday in large gilt letters, "Welcome Sailor Prince."

Let us now return to the north entrance of Medow Street and see what there was in the section of Rampart Row between that point and Church-gate Street.

The illumination of the office of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was unique and effective. It consisted of railway signal lamps, which had the advantage of being able to defy any wind there was. The red and green colours were at once strong and subdued and very tastefully arranged. Along the upper part of the building, also, were the letters "B. B. & C. I. Ry." made up of ordinary lamps.

Messrs Nicol & Co., shoe-makers, were lighted up with oil lamps and had a full length transparency of the Queen.

The Post Office had a display of flags at all its windows and globe lamps at the windows of the first floor.

Messrs. Corbin and Co., chemists and druggists, had a transparency of the Queen, with "God Save our Noble Queen" round it, on the right hand side of their door, at the edge of the pavement, and another, bearing the royal arms, at the left hand side with "Welcome Alfred" under it. Over them were flags, and between them an illumination of lamps. A union jack also was hung over the shop door.

Passing Church-gate Street we found some laudable efforts made in Hornby Row to add to the attractions of the scene. The dwelling-house of Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner was decorated on the ground floor with evergreens extending to the edge of the pathway. At the doorway there was an illumination of lamps, with "V. R." over the door. Jacks and other flags were displayed from the other floors, and globe lamps at the windows. The same Parsee gentleman had a Portuguese band in front of his house during the evening.

The building occupied by Messrs. H. D. Freck and Co. and Mr. G. Sigg, the Italian Consul, had over the door the Italian arms, bearing the words "Consulato di S. M. il Re d'Italia," and displayed Italian and other colours, and rows of variegated lamps at the windows of the upper storey.

The offices of Messrs. Cameron and Ryan, Messrs. Jacob Selim and Co., and Messrs. M. and P. B. Colah were illuminated with globe lamps.

Messrs. Bell, Ventz and Lucius illuminated with globe lamps and small red lights.

At Todd Street, beside the fire-temple, there was a string of flags extending to a high pole on the other side of the road; and a little further on, ditto.

### THE FIREWORKS.

Here we way pause in our account of the illuminations to follow the Prince, who, after driving through the triumphal arch near the Frere Fountain, turned along the road on the left, leading to the new Secretariat building, from which he was to witness the display of fireworks to be given in his honour on the reclaimed ground at Back Bay not far from the bandstand. An immense crowd of people followed him to the compound of the building, its monotonous, surging cheers loud enough to be heard afar off. There was a large body of troops waiting to receive His Royal Highness, and a band struck up "God Save the Queen" when he alighted. The Prince, the Governor, and their parties had their seats on the terrace above the porch of the building, which with the adjoining rooms and the staircase, were magnificently furnished for the occasion. It was some relief to the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who had gone early to the gallery on the roof in order to get good seats, to see the Prince arrive, and the loud cheer that was raised expressed at once that momentary pleasure and their permanent loyalty. We should mention here that besides the Secretariat building where the high and the titled, Native and European, were accommodated, and invitations to which were issued by the Reception Committee (chiefly to persons who had subscribed to the reception fund), Mr. Watson's building was very largely availed of by spectators, and we daresay the receipts on this, the first night it has yielded anything to its proprietor, must have been very considerable.

The fireworks began about ten and lasted three quarters of an hour. They were managed, as at Parell the previous night, by Mr. Cuttriss and gave undoubted satisfaction. Considering the amount of work that Mr. Cuttriss has had to do, almost single-handed, this result is highly creditable. The devices were various and effective, and the colours—red, green, white, &c.—charming. We should lose ourselves in the complication of rockets, Roman candles, jets of fire, silver stars, golden rain, nests of serpents, fire flies, revolving globes, revolving spirals, &c., &c., were we to attempt any detailed description of them. Let us, however, particularly commend the serpents and the golden rain, amongst those we have just named. The devices included a Star of India, very effectively done; the Galatea (the ship—not t'other one) with her name underneath; the words "Welcome Sailor Prince;" again "Advance Bombay;" beautiful revolving devices, showing the different colours of the rainbow; "temple of fire," a most elaborate device, which included a transparency of the Queen, and on which countless rockets, Roman candles, nests of serpents, &c., were expended; a Maltese cross; a rose; fighting rams, and others too numerous to mention. Mr Cuttriss, we repeat, deserves credit for the energy and success with which he did his work; and H. H. the Gaekwar may well be proud of having such a pyrotechnist in his employment.

### THE ILLUMINATIONS CONTINUED.

We may now return, with the Prince, to the illuminations. Church-gate Street, to which he drove on leaving the Secretariat building, presented a curious and pleasing spectacle. Chandeliers of different coloured glass, and with lighted candles in them, were suspended over the whole of it from top to bottom, forming a sort of arcade. The effect was very fine. There was not much in the way of other illuminations here. Over the door of Mr. Watson's premises there was a transparency of the royal arms. The Government Telegraph Office was illuminated with oil lights and had a gas crown, &c. At the front of the "Times of India" Office there was a transparency of the Queen, and a number of the adjoining buildings were lighted up with globe lamps.

Our venerable Cathedral was surely never seen in such a garb before. The railings all round were illuminated with rows of ordinary lights and a centre row of coloured lamps. Over the gateways, also, there were very handsome illuminated arches. The whole of the building, too, was covered with lights; and at the windows of the tower there were transparencies resembling stained glass. At the top of the tower, by the way, the large royal standard was flying during all the day; and a pretty appearance it presented. The Cathedral fountain, which was playing as usual, had several pyramids of lights round it. The illumination of the Cathedral, we should mention, was managed by Government, and Col. Fuller, R.E., was specially active in looking after it.

The large building opposite the Cathedral, where are the offices of Ralli Brothers, the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, and the Bombay and Kattyawar Financial, had flags at every window.

Elphinstone Circle was of course a centre of attraction. The buildings in it, uniform in construction, were also uniform in the design of their illuminations. Plain oil-lights brought out the lines of the buildings; the balustrades at the top were set off with plain transparencies of different colours; and gay pennants were flying from every roof. Thanks to the Duke of Edinburgh, the handsome and spacious enclosure in the Circle had been put in order with extraordinary alacrity (there are many improvements in town we owe to the visit of H. R. H.) and it presented a very pleasing appearance on Saturday, with the pretty little fountain spouting up its clear waters from the rockery in the centre. The fine railing roundabout was illuminated after a unique fashion. At intervals of fourteen or fifteen feet were long slender poles, coloured red and white, spirally, and having in the middle a four sided transparency, representing arms, mottoes, &c., while flags and pennants added a further attraction.

On the Town Hall there had been much time and money expended. Gas was here employed lavishly. All across the grand steps at the front was the name "Alfred" in gas letters about ten feet high and having at each end a Maltese cross. This was an admirably executed feature. The lower and upper parts of the steps, also, were lighted up with string courses of jets. Moreover the whole of the building was illuminated with gas, in such a manner as to bring out the architectural design. The columns were lighted up spirally, and between them at the top were festoons of coloured lamps. On the pediment of the building was a large transparency covering the whole extent, and displaying a number of figures worth a little study. Britannia was in the centre, mounted (if we mistake not) on a lion and lioness; and on her right and left the progress of civilization was in various ways illustrated. The abolition of suttee, the emancipation of the Hindoo widow, and similar themes had attracted the artist's pencil. Amid all the signs of peace and plenty, and comfort and civilisation, the policeman was not forgotten, but with nothing left to do he was seen lying down and doing it—a millennial way which many policemen in real life seem to be fond of practising, in anticipation no doubt of the times depicted by the artist. We must mention that this admirable transparency, for such it really is, was the work of Mr. Terry. Under the transparency, and in gas letters, was "God save the Queen," between string courses of jets. On each wing of the building there was a transparency, one representing the ship Galatea and the other Edinburgh Castle, with these names in gas letters. The wings were also lined with string courses and festoons, so too with the windows, and devices of various kinds were displayed in addition to those already named. The railings, down the front steps and along the whole of the front, were illuminated with oil lights. Government gave the contract for the gas work to the Gas Company, which having more than it could conveniently do, gave it to Mr. Oldham, contractor and gasfitter. Mr. Oldham was employed at the Town Hall, unremittingly, for several weeks, and did his part very creditably.

Before leaving Elphinstone Circle we have only to add that the two short side-streets formed by the Circle buildings were lighted up with chandeliers after the same style as Church-gate Street.

Of course precautions were taken that in this part of the city as elsewhere there should be no obstacles of any kind in the way of the Prince's carriage. After he had passed down, however, free access to Church-gate Street was obtained by both carriages and pedestrians, and such was the crush that locomotion, in the case of those who were driving, became a very slow affair. But good humour seemed almost everywhere to prevail.

On leaving Elphinstone Circle, the carriages proceeded by Bazaar Gate Street, Esplanade Market Road, Shaik Memon Street, Mombadavie Road, Bhendy Bazaar, Baboola Tank, Mazagon, and Victoria and Parell Roads to Government House. The whole of Bazaar Gate Street was very well illuminated. Two arches, simple in design and unpretending, but at the same time presenting a very fine appearance, were thrown over the street at different places, with the mottoes "Alfred;" and on His Royal Highness the Duke passing at one part a number of flowers and garlands were thrown into his carriage by Parsee ladies. Along the Esplanade Market Road, as we have already said, pyramids of lights were placed, but unfortunately these were either badly lighted or the wind had made sad havoc amongst them. The Crawford Markets were finely done up having lamps all over the building, flowers placed in strings along the corners, and flags surmounting the different pinnacles. On the chief front part of the building were a crown with gas jets and several other little ornaments in gas. The gateway was filled with large lamps which gave quite a dazzling light and, far inside, the interior was all lit up. In the windows over the entrance were several fine transparencies representing the scenes to be met with in the market. A woman carrying a water chattie filled one window, a mango woman was to be seen in another, and in a third there was a capital scene of a fruit wallah sitting among his stock and haggling with a would-be purchaser. On entering Shaik Memon Street a very fine sight met the eye in the illumination of the Jumma Musjid, which was completely lighted up with gas, so as to show the whole outline of this beautiful building. We may here mention that His Highness Aga Khan had both his houses in Love Lane and Jail Road prettily illuminated. Passing along we come to the new cloth bazaars, the doorways of which were surrounded by arches of gas, and the outline of which was shown by strings of gas jets, argand lamps, and globes. After passing through the Marwarree Bazaar, which maintained its character for brilliant illumination in native style, we again came into the Mombadavie Chowkey and pass over ground already traversed some hours before till we come to Mazagon. In Mazagon many of the gardens were very prettily illuminated, one of the chief sights being Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. The carriages of the Prince and party reached Government House shortly before midnight.

It is due to the police authorities to say that throughout the entire day and evenning good order was maintained along the route taken by the procession and throughout the city generally. Amongst other precautionary measures the fire-engines were turned out and kept at different points in readiness for any emergency, but fortunately their services were not required on any occasion.

"Honour to whom honour," and we are sure no one would think our report complete without a reference to our Municipal Commissioner, the President of the Reception Committee. Mr. Crawford has had a busy week, and more, of hard work and he as well as every good citizen must be highly gratified at the success of his perseverance and tact. The display spoke for itself; not one word of praise from us is necessary.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF FEBRUARY 18.

ABOUT one o'clock on Saturday the P. & O. Company's s.s. Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of the 18th inst. The Behar left Suez at 2-30 P.M. on 27th February, reached Aden on the 5th instant at 1-30 P.M., leaving for Bombay on the same afternoon at 47 minutes past 6 o'clock. The Behar brings the following passengers:

From Southampton—Miss Watling, Mrs Radcliffe, Dr and Mrs Boustead, infant, and child, Miss McKenzie, Master McKenzie, Major and Mrs Bishop, Mr P Keelan, Mr B Chave.

From Marseilles—Mrs Hatch, Commander Wells, R N, Captain Carpendale, Mr Ferris, Miss Ferris, Mrs Sasson, 2 children, 2 daughters, 2 sons and 3 native servants, Mr Gilbert, and Mr Sim.

From Suez—Col and Mrs Hamilton, Mr Newnham, and Mr Palmer.

From Aden—General Tremenhere, Miss Tremenhere, and 8 native male servants, Mr Smith, Mr J Hector, Mr. Miles, and Said Ahmed and Buracho.

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## VERONA AND ITS RIVERS.—BY MR. JOHN RUSKIN.

MR. RUSKIN's lecture on Friday the 4th Feb., at the yal Institution, thus commenced :—

"If you chance to be at Verona on a clear, warm ummer's day, and to be weary, as may well happen at the end of it, take a light carriage and drive out at the eastern gate (on the way to the station for Venice). You will see, fifty yards beyond the gate, a good road turning to the left—and from that as immediately another turning to the left again, which, by a gradual slope, begins to ascend the hill on which the eastern walls of Verona are built. You will then presently find yourself, if it is towards evening, in the shade of those walls, and in the cool and pure air, ascending by a winding road a hill covered with maize and vines, into the rocks of which, between you and the city walls, a steep ditch has been cut, some thirty feet deep by sixty or eighty wide —the defence of the city on that side being trusted to this one magnificent trench, cut out of the solid rock, and to the precipice like wall above, with towers crested with forked battlements set along it at due intervals.

"It was possible to cut that rock-trench, which, as you will find presently, is carried up the hill beside you for about an English mile, without gunpowder; because the rock is a soft [illegible] crumbling milestone on which, when you see [illegible] dusty banks of it emerge under the hedges by the roadside, you—if a member of the Royal Institution—must look with reverence. For in that white rock there are fossil creatures still so like the creatures they were once, that there it first occurred to the human brain to imagine that the buried shapes were not mockeries of life, but had indeed once lived, and, under those white banks by the road-side was born, like a poor Italian gipsy, the modern science of geology.

"Whether a member of the Royal Institution or not, if you are a member of any institution of a social and civil character, you must look with still greater reverence on the grey moat and on the wall that rises between you and the sun. The wall was chiefly built, the moat entirely excavated, by Can Grande della Scala; and it represents typically the form of defence which rendered it possible for the life and the arts of citizens to be preserved and practised in an age of habitual war. Not only so, but it is the wall of the actual city which headed the great Lombard league, which was the beginner of personal and independent power in the Italian nation, and the first banner-bearer, therefore, of all that has been vitally independent in religion and in art throughout the entire Christian world to this day.

"The road ascends continually the vine-clad slope on your right, becoming steeper and prouder—the great wall drawing itself out, tower above tower, and the blue of distant Lombardy flowing deep and deeper over its lower battlements. After walking the horses about a mile, there is a level bit of road which brings you to the upper angle of the wall, and thence, looking down the northern descent, you may see a great round tower at the foot of it, not forked in battlements, but with embrasures for guns. Now the banks under which you have passed were the cradle of modern science. The battlemented wall was the cradle of civic life. That low circular tower is the cradle of modern war and of all its desolation. It is the first European tower for artillery; the beginning of fortification against gunpowder—the beginning, that is to say, of the end of *all* fortification; of the system which costs you fifteen millions a year, and leaves at this instant England without defence."

The road now turns away from the city, and still ascends till—

"We may now see easily that we are on the point of a vast promontory or spur about ten miles long thrown out from the Alps, and of which the last rock dies into the plain exactly at that eastern gate of Verona out of which we came to climb it. Now this promontory is one of the sides of the great gate out of Germany into Italy through which the Goths always entered; cloven up to Innspruck by the Inn, and down to Verona by the Adige. And by this gate not only the Gothic armies came, but after the Italian nation is formed the current of northern life enters still into its heart through the mountain artery, as constantly and strongly as the cold waves of the Adige itself. Now the porch of it here towards Italy is literally like a scene in the Arabian Nights. It reminds one precisely of some such passage as—And at the end of the plain the prince came to a gate between two mountains, and the mountains were mixed of marble and brass. That is here literally true. The rock of this promontory on which we are seated hardens as we trace it back to the Alps, first into a limestone having knots of splendid brown jasper in it as our chalk has flints, and in a few miles more into true marble, coloured by iron into a glowing orange or pale warm red—the peach-blossom marble, of which Verona is chiefly built—and then as you advance farther into the hills into variegated marbles so rich and grotesque in their veinings, and so fancifully lending themselves to decoration, that this last time of my stay at Verona I was quite seriously impeded in my examinations of sculpture, and disturbed in what—at the age of fifty-one—may yet be left in me of poetical sentiment, by involuntary misgivings whether the churches were real churches, or only museums of practical geology in connection with that of Jermyn-street."

Looking over from this mountain promontory—"which at its base has been the beginning of lovely building, and at its extremity the beginning of accurate science"—this is the landscape we behold :—

"There is first this blue Lombardic plain, wide as the sea; and in the very centre of it, at about twelve miles away from you, a little cluster of domes and towers, with a gleam of white water round them. That is Mantua. Look beyond its fretted outline, and you will see that in that direction the plain—elsewhere boundless—is ended by undulation of soft hills. Those are the Apennines above Parma. Then look to the left, and just beyond the roots of the Alps you will see the cluster of the cones of the Euganean hills, and the space at their feet, in which rests Padua, and the gleam of horizon beyond them, in which rests Venice. Look then north-eastward, and touched into a crown of strange rubies as the sun descends there is the snowy cluster of the Alps of Friuli. Then turn to the north-west, and under the sunset itself you will see the Adige flow forth from its enchanted porch of marble, and in one strong and almost straight stream, blanched always bright by its swiftness, reflecting on its eddies neither bank nor cloud, but only light, stretch itself along among the vines to the Verona lying at your feet—there first it passes the garden walls of the church of St. Leno, then under the battlements or the great bridge of the Scaligers, then passes away out of sight behind the hill on which, though among ghastly modern buildings, here and there you may still trace a grey fragment of tower and wall, the remnants of the palace of Theodoric of Verona, Dietrich of Bern.

"Now I do not think that there is any other rock in all the world from which the places and monuments of so complex and deep a fragment of the history of its ages can be visible as from this piece of crag, with its blue and prickly weeds. For you have thus beneath you at once the birth-places of Virgil and of Livy—the homes of Dante and Petrarch, and the source of the most sweet and pathetic inspiration to your own Shakspeare—the spot where the civilization of the Gothic kingdoms was founded on the throne of Theodoric; and there, whatever was strongest in the Italian race redeemed itself into life by its league against Barbarossa; the beginning of the revival of natural science and medicine in the schools of Padua; the centre of Italian chivalry, in the power of the Scaligers; of Italian cruelty, in that of Ezzelin; and, lastly, the birthplace of the highest art; for among those hills, or by this very Adige bank, were born Mantegna, Titian, Correggio, and Veronese.

"I cannot disentangle for you even the simplest of the inlaid threads of this tapestry of the fates of men that here lies beneath us, infinite like the purple of the great valley and the greater hills. But I can now mass it out for you in its broad design of light and darkness, better at least than I was able to do twenty years ago, when I first tried to interpret the story of these cities of the plain."

Mr. Ruskin then called attention to the fact that he had divided the drawings from Verona placed in the room into three separate series. The first so-called Lombard architecture, the second of Gothic, the third of the early period of Revival, with its connected painting.

"The Lombardic period is one of savage but noble life gradually subjected to law. It is the forming of men, not out of clay, but wild beasts. An art of this period in all countries, including our own Norman especially, is, in the inner heart of it, the subjection of savage or terrible, or foolish and erring life to a dominant law. It is government and conquest of fearful dreams. There is in it as yet no germ of true hope—only the conquest of evil, and the waking from darkness and terror. The literature of it is, as in Greece, far in advance of art, and is already full of the most tender and impassioned beauty, while the art is still grotesque and dreadful; but, however wild, it is supreme above all others by its expression of governing law, and here at Verona is the very centre and utmost reach of that expression.

"I know nothing in architecture at once so exquisite and so wild and so strange in the expression of self-conquest achieved almost in a dream. For observe, these barbaric races, educated in violence—chiefly in war and in hunting—cannot feel or see clearly as they are gradually civilized whether this element in which they have been brought up is evil or not. They must be good soldiers and hunters—that is their life; yet they know that killing is evil, and they do not expect to find wild beasts in heaven. They have been trained by pain, by violence, by hunger and cold. They know there is a good in these things as well as evil—they are perpetually hesitating between the two thoughts of them. But one thing they see clearly, that killing and hunting and every form of misery and of passion, must somehow at last be subdued by law, which shall bring good out of it all, and which they feel more and more constraining them every hour. Now, if with this sympathy you look at their dragon and wild beast decoration, you will find that it now tells you about these Lombards far more than they could know of themselves. You may smile at my saying so, but all the actions, and much more the arts, of men tell to others, not only what the worker does not know, but what he never can know of himself—which you can only recognize by being in an element more advanced and wider than his."

Then passing to the second period, to be thought of roughly as Dante's time, Mr. Ruskin said that here was to be found the highest development of Italian character and chivalry, with an entirely believed Christian religion .—

"You get, therefore, joy, and courtesy, and hope, and a lovely peace in death. And with these you have two fearful elements of evil. You have first such confidence in the virtue of the creed that men hate and persecute all who do not accept it. And worse still, you find such confidence in the power of the creed that men not only can do anything that is wrong, and be themselves for a word of faith pardoned, but are even sure that after the wrong is done God is sure to put it all right again for them, or even make things better than they were before. Now, I need not point out to you how the spirit of persecution, as well as of vain hope founded on creed only, is mingled in every line with the lovely moral teaching of the "Divina Commedia"—nor need I point out to you how, between the persecution of other people's creeds and the absolution of one's own crimes, all Christian error is concluded."

Of the third period, in which art and science in Italy gained their highest perfection, Mr. Ruskin said—

"And now, thirdly, we come to the period when classical literature and art were again known in Italy, and the painters and sculptors, who had been gaining steadily in power for two hundred years—power not of practice merely, but of race also—with every circumstance in their favour around them, received their finally perfect instruction, both in geometrical science, in that of materials, and in the anatomy and action of the human body. Also the people about them—the models of their work—had been perfected in personal beauty by a chivalric war; in imagination by a transcendental philosophy; in practical intellect by stern struggle for civic law; and in commerce, not in falsely made or vile or unclean things, but in lovely things, beautifully and honestly made. And now, therefore, you get out of all the world's long history since it was peopled by man till now—you get just fifty years of perfect work. Perfect. It is a strong word—it is also a *true* one. The doing of these fifty years is unaccusably Right, as art; what its sentiment may be—whether too great or too little—whether superficial or sincere—is another question, but as artists work it admits no conception of anything better.

"It is true that in the following age founded on the absolutely stern rectitude of this, there came a phase of gigantic power, and of exquisite ease and felicity, which possess an awe and a charm of their own. They are more inimitable than the work of the perfect school. But they are not *perfect*. It is a subtle question whether the greater manifestation of power in them indicates greater inherent power or not. I am not able—no man, unless one of their equals, would be able—to tell you, whether there is really more strength in Gainsborough, who can draw a mouth with one undulating sweep of his pencil, or in Carpaccio, who will take half an hour at least to do apparently little more. But I can tell you positively that Carpaccio's work is faultless when done—it is a mouth, and a perfect one, whereas Gainsborough's is only a lovely streak of vermilion, which looks like a mouth a little way off.

"Now it is very difficult to find a name for this wonderful fifty years' space. You cannot call it classical, for its styles differ in all kinds of ways from the time antique. Still less can you call it Christian, for its direct inspiration is entirely heathen. You cannot name it from any king, for no king of this time was worthy of the age; and you cannot name it from any one art master, for twenty masters were equally worthy the age at once. So I shall call it simply the "Age of the Masters" Fifty Years. Mind you I cannot name half their great workmen for you, but these are the greatest of them—Luini, Leonardo, John Bellini, Vettor Carpaccio, Andrea Mantegna, Andrea Verrocchio, Cima de Corregliano, Perugino, and in date, though only in his earlier life, belonging to the school, Raphael. But you may best recollect the great fifty years as the prime of life of three men. John Bellini, born 1430, died at 90, in 1516; Mantegna, born 1430, died at 76, in 1506; and Vettor Carpaccio—I am not sure of the date of his birth, but he died in 1522.

"Now observe, the object of these masters is wholly different from that of the former school. The central Gothic men always want chiefly to impress you with the facts of their subject; but the masters of this finished time desire only to make everything dainty and delightful. We have not many pictures of the class in England, but several have been of late added to the National Gallery, and the Perugino there, especially the compartment with Raphael and Tobit, and the little St. Jerome by John Bellini, will perfectly show you this main character—pictorial perfectness and deliciousness—sought before everything else. You will find, if you look into that St. Jerome, that everything in it is exquisite, complete, and pure: there is not a particle of dust in the cupboards, nor a cloud in the air; the wooden shutters are dainty, the candlesticks are dainty, the saint's scarlet hat is dainty, and its violet tassel, and its ribbon, and his blue cloak, and his spare pair of shoes, and his little brown partridge—it is all a perfect quintessence of innocent luxury—absolute delight, without one drawback in it, nor taint of the Devil anywhere.

"I don't know another picture like it, except a Nativity by Luini, belonging to the present Count Borromeo; it is a picture about the same size—painted rather more slightly than Luini's usual work in oil—and with a felicity of heart that wholly refuses to see anything grave in this Nativity; it is a bright fable of perfect joy, and heaven come down to earth—the Madonna is not worshipping the child, but merely holding it and gazing at it, her face lost in one sweet satisfied rapture of mere love. She is going to lay it in the manger—and because the straw is out of order two exquisite little cherubs, with ruby wings, are shaking it up.

"Well, for other pictures of this class. There were two exquisite ones in the Winter Academy, a little Narcissus by Luini, and the Peter Martyr by John Bellini—the last very valuable, because you saw in a moment the main characteristic of the school, that it mattered not in the least to John, and that he doesn't expect it to matter to you, whether people are martyred or not, so long as one can make a pretty grey of their gowns, and a nice white of their sleeves, and infinite decoration of forest leaves behind, and a divine picture at last out of all. Everything in the world was done and made only that it might be rightly painted; that is the true master's creed.

"I used to think all this very wrong once, and that it meant general falseness and hardness of heart, and so on. It means nothing of the kind. It means only that one's only soul is put into one's work, and that the entire soul so spent is healthy and happy, and cannot vex itself with questions, cares, or pains."

Mr. Ruskin next proceeded, amidst the profound and animated attention which his eloquence had imposed upon his audience, to speak to practical purpose of the rivers of Verona. He said—

"There is but one river at Verona, nevertheless Dante connects its name with that of the Po when he says of the whole of Lombardy, 'In sul Paese che Adice e Po riga, Solea valore e cortesia trovarsi Prima che Federigo avesse briga.' I want to speak for a minute or two about those great rivers; because, in the efforts that are now being made to restore some of its commerce to Venice, precisely the same questions are in course of debate which again and again, ever since Venice was a city, have put her Senate at pause—namely, how to hold in check the continually advancing morass formed by the silt brought down by the Alpine rivers. Is it not strange that for at least six hundred years the Venetians have been contending with those rivers at their *mouths*—that is to say, where their strength has become wholly irresistible—and never once thought of contending with them at their sources, where their infinitely separated streamlets might be, and are meant by Heaven to be, ruled as easily as children? And observe how sternly, how constantly the place where they are to be governed is marked by the mischief done by their liberty. Consider what the advance of the delta of the Po in the Adriatic signifies among the Alps. The evil of the delta itself, however great, is as nothing in comparison of that which is in its origin.

"The gradual destruction of the harbourage of Venice, the endless cost of delaying it, the malaria of the whole coast down to Ravenna, nay, the raising of the bed of the Po, to the imperilling of all Lombardy, are but secondary evils. Every acre of that increasing delta means *the devastation of part of an Alpine valley, and the loss of so much fruitful soil and ministering rain.* Some of you now present must have passed this year through the valleys of the Toccia and Ticino. You know, therefore, the devastation that was caused there, as well as in the valley of the Rhone, by the great floods of 1868, and that ten years of labour, even if the peasantry had still the heart for labour, cannot redeem those districts into fertility. What you have there seen on a vast scale takes place to a certain extent during every summer thunderstorm, and from the ruin of some portion of fruitful land the dust descends to increase the marshes of the Po. But observe further—whether fed by sudden melting of snow or by storm—every destructive rise of the Italian rivers signifies the loss of so much power of irrigation on the south side of the Alps. You must all well know the look of their chain—seen from Milan or Turin late in summer—how little snow is left, except on Monte Rosa, how vast a territory of brown mountain-side heated and barren, without rocks, yet without forest. There is in that brown-purple zone, and along the flanks of every valley that divides it, another Lombardy of cultivable land; and every drift of rain that swells the mountain torrents if it were caught where it falls is literally rain of gold. We seek gold beneath the rocks; and we will not so much as make a trench along the hill-side to catch it where it falls from heaven, and where, if not so caught, it changes into a frantic monster, first ravaging hamlet, hill, and plain, then sinking along the shores of Venice into poisoned sleep.

"Further, without in the least urging my plans impatiently on any one else, I know thoroughly that this which I have said *should* be done, *can* be done for the Italian rivers, and that no method of employment of our idle able-bodied labourers would be in the end more remunerative, or in the beginning of it more healthful and every way beneficial than, with the concurrence of the Italian and Swiss Governments, settings them to redeem the valleys of the Ticino and the Rhone. And I pray you to think of this; for I tell you truly—you who care for Italy—that both her passions and her mountain streams are noble; but that her happiness depends, not on the liberty, but the right government of both.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*


F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.


## BANKS.


COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.) Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..............£3,200,000
Reserve Fund .............. 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AKYAB | RANGOON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA | HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras. | Agra. Bombay. | Kurrachee. Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 11/16 „ |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 9/16 „ |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 1/2 „ |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 7/16 „ |
| On demand | | 1/11 3/8 „ |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 3/8 „ |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | 1/11 3/8 „ |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. | 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. | 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital .................. $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital .................. $35,00,000
Reserve Fund .................. $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

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Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
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E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
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HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

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Shanghai. Hankow. | Foochow. Yokohama. London. | Calcutta. Bombay.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows :—

12 Months .................. 6 per cent per annum.
6 „ .................. 5 do. do.
4 „ .................. 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

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APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

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GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.


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FOR SALE—

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| 1 Set English Brass Mounted Double Harness......Rs. | 200 |
| 1 Set English Brass Mounted Single Harness...... | 100 |
| 1 Dog Cart English, W. A. Horse and Harness (Silver Mounted)...... | 500 |
| Br. Aust. H. Pioneer ...... | 3,000 |
| Ch. Aust. G. Consul ...... | 1,200 |
| W. A. P. Locomotive ...... | 280 |
| Ch. A. H. Good Hack ...... | 350 |
| Ch. A. H., good Harness Horse ...... | 200 |
| A Dog Cart, Lamps, &c. ...... | 200 |

Apply to Captain DENT, Ahmednuggur.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.

2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second hand dog-cart with a set of harness.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

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A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

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A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

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Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

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PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
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CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E., Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.


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DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN) 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.


## NOTICES.


GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Corrosive Paint. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Corrugated Hoop Iron. | Patent Water Closets. |
| Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jacks. |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron. |
| Canvas. | Belting of sizes. |
| Rollers, Skins. | Clear Cloth. |
| Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use. |
| Portland Cement. | Hoop Iron. |
| Paint Oil, of various sorts. | Fire Bricks. |
| Wire Netting | Perforated Zinc Sheets. |

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR and SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,

Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.

WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words 'JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA." —Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.


## NOTICES.


SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER and WILSON'S Celebrated LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES are the most reliable Instruments for domestic use, being strong and capable of doing a greater range of work than any other Sewing Machines. Each machine is accompanied with

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Hemmer, | 1 Needle Wrench, |
| 4 Bobbins, | 1 Oil Case, |
| 12 Needles, | 1 Screw-driver, |
| 1 Thread Hook, | |

1 large and small gauge for Tucking, Plaiting, and Quilting, and an extra cloth plate slide with large needle-hole for coarse work.

Half Case, to lock, Rs. 135—Nett Cash.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE

| | |
|---|---|
| Dinner Plates, | Soup Plates, |
| Meat Dishes, | Hotwater Dishes, |
| Basin & Ewer, | Gridirons. |
| &c. | &c. |

Ten per cent Discount for Cash on delivery of articles.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Portable, recommended for up-country use. Rs. 10 each.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

TO BE SOLD at REDUCED PRICES, for CASH ONLY.

A beautiful collection of Real Bohemian Glassware.

A large assortment of Toys, mechanical and plain—sold cheap to clear stock.

Meerschaum Pipes, plain and carved.
Ditto. Cheroot-holders.
Fancy goods, viz., Work Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA.—LIQUOR HYGIENE, extracted from the Aya Pana plant, well known for its great Tonic property. A very agreeable and wholesome Beverage. The use of this pleasant cordial as a dessert drink is of a great efficacy in preserving health. Being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it the more effective as a Tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion.

Labels—Green and Yellow Rs. 30 per dozen, or Rs. 3 per sample bottle.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.


## SALES BY AUCTION.


RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that oart of cocoanut plantation and other trees standing thereon, situate at Mahim near the Gopitlao, the property of the estate of the late Samat Kessa deceased. The full particulars and condition of sale will appear in future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co., Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS

Of The Bombay City Bank Limited, in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March 1870, at 2 P. M., the following Claims of this Bank, will be sold by public auction, at Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Company's auction rooms, No. 12 Apollo Street, either together or separately as the Liquidators shall prior to the commencement of the sale determine and on condition to be then and there declared.

Under Private Trust.

Claim on the Estate of Macindoe, Rogers and Co
Ditto ditto of B F Cama
Ditto ditto of B F Cama Sons and Co
Ditto ditto of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree

Under Act 28 of 1865.

Claims on the Estate of Bharmull Purbut and Co
Ditto ditto of Premchund Roychund
Ditto ditto of Atmaram Mahadowjee
Ditto ditto of Jumnadass Doolubdass

Unsettled Claims

Claim on Dr. Charles Johnson
Ditto Decre Trevor Roper
Ditto Wilson and Stevens
Ditto Ramchunder Mussoba
Ditto Goruckram Brizlall
Ditto Major F L Ross
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Setna
Ditto Brizlall Jaitroop
Ditto Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Kharas
Ditto T C Hayllar
Ditto H Whatley
Ditto Burjorjee Sorabjee Kharas
Ditto Henry Morriss
Ditto C F Heycock (dead)

Claims on the following Estates in London.

Admitted Claims.

Claim on the estate of Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Co
Ditto Ditto of Holland Thompson and Co

Claim in course of admission, but for which the Liquidators could not vouch safe as an admitted claim

Claim on the Estate of B F Cama and Co., London

Also the following Claims of the Calcutta Branch

Claim on the Estate of Mortimer and Black
Ditto ditto of the late W Finlayson
Ditto ditto of Gocaldass Soonderjee
Ditto ditto of John Bischoff
Ditto ditto of Hajee Jaffer Moosa
Ditto ditto of J M Alexander
Ditto ditto of Captain W Smith with certain shares held as security, which cannot at present, be realised

Also a piece of salt batty ground situated in the District of Mahim between Mahim and Worlee Road, measuring about 8,000 square yards on account of Hurrichund Wittoba and Ballajee Canoba as mortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of dividends received and expected to be received may be obtained at the office of the Liquidators on the Top Floor of the Old Commissariat Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street Fort between the hour of 11 A. M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays until the day of sale.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1870.

B. R. MODY, HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators Bombay City Bank Limited.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day Monday the 14th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by public auction at their rooms the following :—

9 bales grey shirtings
6 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto ditto T cloths
7 cases T red scarfs
5 ditto ditto handkerchiefs

A brand new lock stitch sewing machine by Wanzer in walnut-wood cabinet

10 quarter casks English vinegar.
105 pieces 3 R. B. dhotees, 9 yards
25 ditto fine white jaconets

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN SMALL LOTS.

1 case 100 pieces 20 yards 39 inch white mulls No. 38
2 ditto 120 ditto 20 ditto 44 inch ditto, No. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch fine Swiss doria stripes
1 ditto 120 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch fine Swiss spot and sprig lappets No. 25 and 47
1 ditto 120 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch fine Swiss T red diamond lappets No. 55

100 dozen bottle claret

An invoice of Europe goods, consisting of buggy and riding whips, carriage springs, spoons and forks, nails, tacks, tobacco and meerschaum pipes, &c.; 2 cases hardware, consisting of sailors' knives, dogs' collars and chains, hand cuffs, sail needles, cork-screws, plate brushes, sets of knives and forks, gimlets, card tools, sailmakers' palms, plate brushes, percussion caps, tea and coffee services, cruet stands, &c. &c

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee, all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart, called by the name of Putukwaddy, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai, widow of Pandoorung Toolajee, and partly by the house Sokabai, widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Juggunath, and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday the 16th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee :—all the right, title, and interest of the said Gungadhur Soonderjee, in the three shops in the range or chawl of buildings, situate at Null Bazar, assessed under No. 5, registered under No. ——, bounded on the east by the public Khojah-street, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the house of Bhungsalee Dhurumdass Jaydass, and on the south by half portion of the said chawl.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PONY—A handsome chesnut pony, 6 years old, strong and willing, with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players

A good dog-cart, light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250

A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady, would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice

An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete

An unusually genteel mail phaeton, painted dark blue

Bombay, 14th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. HYNES, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be hereafter given. No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at ALTAMONT Cumballa Hill.

On Monday, the 4th April, and the following days, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 29th March.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Dog-cart Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.

A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½

Bombay, 14th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.


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